# THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

## *For APRIL* 1802.


ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

| | Page |
|---|---|
| Biographical Sketch of the late Alexander Webster, D. D. | 277 |
| John Nafmyth's epitaph | 285 |
| Yule, or a Lay of Papish times | 286 |
| The Pedagogue, No II. | 287 |
| An Examination of the arguments against the authenticity of Offian's Poems, *concluded* | 290 |
| Adventures of a Wig | 295 |
| General Remarks on the life and character of Burns | 300 |
| On Female Eloquence | 303 |
| On the bad tendency of the amufements of Fafhionable Life | 305 |
| Obfervations on the criminal law of Scotland, with regard to adultery, *concluded* | 310 |
| On Ruftic Happinefs | 314 |
| Strictures on the life and writings of Baron Haller, *continued* | 318 |
| Additional Stanzas to the Siller Gun | 324 |

LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabanis on the Temperaments of the Ancients | 325 |
| Oriental Apologues, from the Perfic | 331 |
| Of the Ruffian Annals, *continued* | 333 |
| Foreign Literary Notices | 339 |
| Scotish Literary Notices | 342 |

POETRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ode to Jehovah, from the Hebrew of Mofes | 344 |
| Chinefe Ode, from Bayer's Latin verfion | 345 |
| Stanzas on leaving Bavaria | 345 |
| Sonnet | 347 |
| The Lafs o' Ifla | 347 |
| Eulogy on the late Duke of Bedford, by Mr Fox | 347 |

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Proceedings in Houfe of Lords | 351 |
| Proceedings in Houfe of Commons | 353 |

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| France | 361 |
| French Colonies in the Weft Indies | 362 |
| Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, America, India | 363 |
| Definitive Treaty of Peace | 364 |

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gazette Intelligence | 368 |

LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Death of the Earl of Fauconberg | 368 |
| Meeting of the Highland Society | 369 |
| Death of Lord Kenyon | 370 |
| Incidental Intelligence | 370 |

SCOTLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| A difcovery communicated to the Board of Agriculture | 370 |
| Rejoicings on the Peace | 371 |
| Incidental Intelligence | 371 |
| Public Amufements | 372 |
| LISTS—Marriages, &c. | 372 |



*EDINBURGH:*

Printed by ALEX. CHAPMAN, & Co. *Forrester's Wynd,*

FOR THE PROPRIETORS:

And Sold by ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, High Street, Edinburgh.

And to be had of the Principal Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B.'s verſes have conſiderable ſmoothneſs and facility of expreſſion, and ſometimes verge on elegance; but the ſubject is not treated in a very original manner, and as the author ſeems capable of ſomething much better, we apprehend, that on attaining greater maturity of taſte, he might not be diſpoſed to thank us for inſerting the preſent poem.

POMONIA's Eſſay on the Flatterer and Slanderer, *does* appear to be "in ſome degree *myſterious*," and we peruſed it, uncertain whether it would "turn out a ſong or a ſermon," whether it was intended to be underſtood literally, allegorically, paragogically, anagogically, or pragmatically; we admit, that the Flatterer "does not aim to do good to others, but rather *vice verſa*;" but we do not think that Pomonia has "looked into the character with *deep* penetration."

ADAM IENISIER's Solution of the Mathematical Queſtion in our laſt, will be inſerted in our next number. We beg leave to aſſure him, and ſome of our other phyſical and mathematical correſpondents, that valuable papers on chemical, mathematical, and mechanical ſubjects, will be rejected for want of diagrams.

I's Solution of the ſame Queſtion is received, and would have been inſerted, had not the other already mentioned come to hand firſt in order.

URI's verſes on Felicity, are under conſideration.

The Picture of Solitude from the Italian, will be inſerted in our next.

DR MILLAR's ingenious paper on the Natural Hiſtory and Theory of Vertical Strata, will be concluded in our next.

THE Hiſtorical Sketch of the Zabii, will be concluded in our next.

PRECISIO on Preciſion in writing, is received, and though ſomewhat laconic, will be inſerted in our next. We beg leave however, to ſtate, that by pruning the excreſcences of their logic, and lopping off the exuberances of their rhetoric, as he propoſes, ſome of our correſpondents incur the danger of becoming ſtarched inſtead of preciſe.

THE Editors of the Scots Magazine, requeſt the farther correſpondence of the ingenious author of the *Lay of Papiſh Times*, which has been accidentally inſerted in the body of the Magazine, inſtead of the poetry.

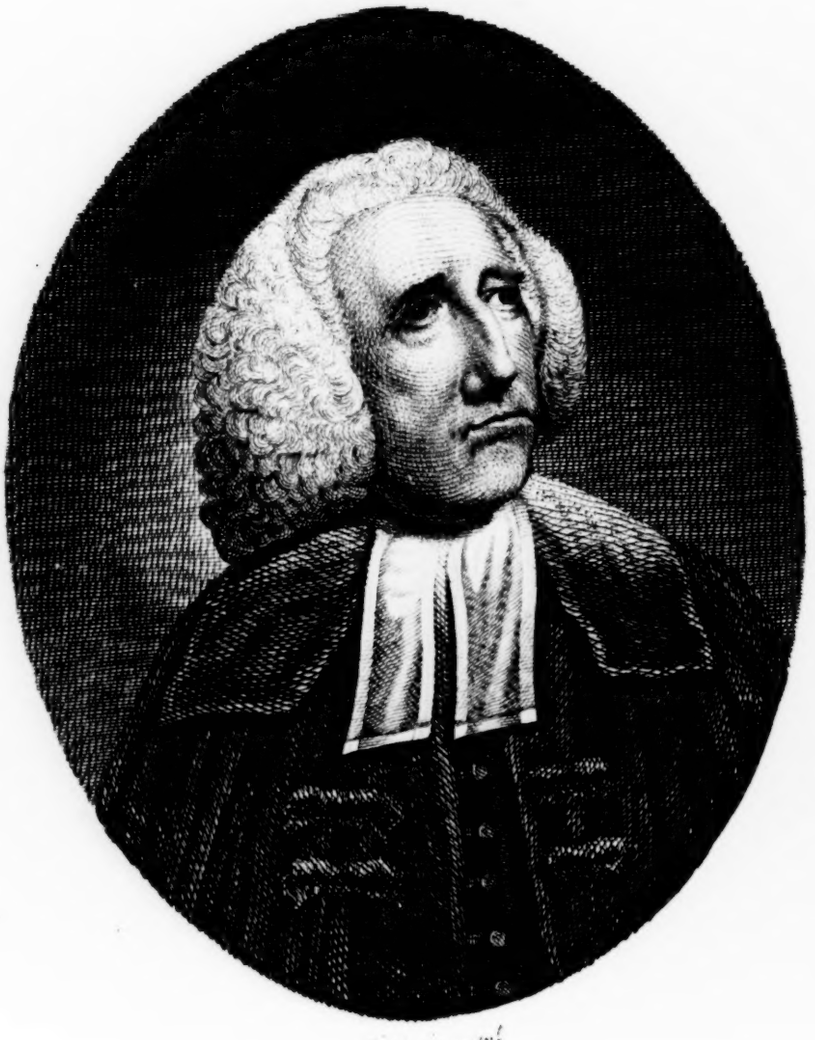
THE Eſſay on Novels and Romances is received, and will appear in our next; but it is too much to aſk the inſertion of a long paper in one number, when our correſpondents are appriſed, that it is inconſiſtent with the nature of a miſcellaneous publication.

THE Ode to Spring, with a few corrections, muſt appear; it contains ſeveral ſweet lines, and as it ſeems to be a maiden production, it were inconſiſtent with the love of genius to reject it.

THE Verſes to Miſs A. D., on her refuſing to ſpeak to the Author, are rather too tame to intereſt many of our readers. To make love in an ordinary manner is common to all men; to feel the inſpiration of beauty, and write in the bright ardour of paſſion and fancy, are not the qualities which diſtinguiſh theſe verſes.

WILLIE's Ghaiſt, a Tale, in the Scotiſh language, a language acceptable of itſelf to our Miſcellany, reſembles Burns' Death, and Doctor Hornbook, but has nothing of the energy of Tam O'Shaunter to recommend it.

MANY other poetical and proſe favours are received, to which we will do all the juſtice in our power.



D. Lizars Sculp.t

ALEXANDER WEBSTER D.D.

Died Jan.y 25.1784.

From the original Painting by Martin in the Hall of the Trustees for M.A Widows fund Edinburgh.

Published by A Constable Edin.r 1802.

THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

## *For APRIL* 1802.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE ALEX. WEBSTER, D.D.

ONE OF THE MINISTERS OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH;

AND CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

THE benefactors of mankind, eſpecially thoſe whoſe exertions continue to operate beyond the term aſſigned by nature to human life, ſhould always live in the memory of poſterity. Among theſe the ſubject of the following memoir holds a very diſtinguiſhed rank. If the ſhort and imperfect narrative, which we are now to lay before the public, fail in conveying an accurate, full, and complete account of a man to whom Human Nature is much indebted, we can only plead the narrow limits, both of time and place, aſſigned to the preparation and reception of ſuch articles, in a miſcellaneous monthly publication; and that we have undertaken to write the hiſtory of an eminent character, which, at the diſtance of nearly twenty years, his brethren have left entirely unrecorded.

DR ALEXANDER WEBSTER was the ſon of the reverend James Webſter, miniſter of the Tolbooth Church in Edinburgh, and born in that city about the year 1707. His father was deſcended of an ancient family in Fife, and educated at the Univerſity of St Andrews. His bright natural abilities, and rapid progreſs in the literature of thoſe days, were not more conſpicuous than a fervent early piety, and warm zeal for the preſbyterian church government and forms of worſhip. St Andrews was then the firſt ſeminary of learning in Scotland, and the ſeat of an Archbiſhop. But the generality of the nation, and, particularly, thoſe who had any correct notions of civil and religious liberty, deteſted the perfidy of the man, who had ſold the intereſts of his native church for the ſplendour of a mitre. James Webſter incurred the reſentment of Archbiſhop Sharp, and was obliged to fly from college, in his *magiſtrand* year, without a degree. He aſſociated himſelf with that party which had all along refuſed to abjure the covenant, accept the Epiſcopal eſtabliſhment, or acknowledge, as their ſovereign, the king who had impoſed it on the nation. Conſequently he underwent the perſecution of the non-

nonjurant clergy; he was apprehended and impriſoned for eighteen months in Dundee, in a place obviouſly intended for condemned malefactors, by which his conſtitution was broken, and his health rendered infirm and precarious.

He was ſoon after licenced to preach by the wandering votaries of preſbytery; and again confined in a dungeon in Dumfries, whence he was probably liberated by King James's act of toleration.

The deſigns of government were at laſt clearly underſtood. The voice of reaſon, of freedom, and religion, expelled the ancient family of Stuart from a throne, which, for many ages, it had poſſeſſed under the ſhadow of divine right. Preſbytery was inſtantly re-eſtabliſhed in Scotland, according to the wiſhes of the nation. James Webſter was ordained miniſter, firſt at Liberton near Edinburgh, then at Whitekirk, and, laſtly, about the year 1693, in the Tolbooth Church in the city, where he remained nearly twenty-ſeven years, and died on the 17th day of May 1720. His funeral was attended by a vaſt concourſe of people, and many of the members of the General Aſſembly of the Church, then ſitting. As he was extremely popular, he was generally and deeply lamented. Many elegies * were compoſed in honour of his memory, which ſhew, at the ſame time, the rude ſtate of Scotiſh taſte in the beginning of the 18th century.

His ſon, Alexander, was only thirteen years of age at the death of his father; and conſequently, could derive little from parental inſtruction or example. It was expected, however, that he would reſemble him in piety, abilities and zeal for religion; and the people were not deceived. He ſtudied at the Univerſity of Edinburgh, the ſeveral branches of college learning, with great approbation, particularly thoſe connected with the mathematics, for which he ſhewed an early predeliction. He afterwards attended the lectures of the Profeſſor of Divinity in that Univerſity; but it is not certain whether he was licenſed to preach by the preſbytery of Edinburgh. A Minute appears in the Records of Preſbytery, in the year 1732, mentioning a certificate and teſtimonial, granted in the uſual form to Alexander Webſter, *Student* in Divinity.

In the year 1733, Mr Webſter was ordained Miniſter of the Goſpel in the pariſh of Culroſs, in the preſbytery of Dunfermline. His firſt appearance, as a preacher, was uncommonly flattering. His eloquence was noble and manly; his piety conſpicuous; his diſcharge of all the duties of the paſtoral office, faithful and laborious. To theſe eſſential qualities of a clergyman, he added an ardent, but enlightened zeal for the external intereſts of the church, a jealouſy of corruption, a hatred of falſe politics, and tyrannical meaſures which ſometimes expoſed him to calumny from the guilty, but ſecured him the unbounded eſteem of all who

* A curious pamphlet, containing three of theſe, and a kind of hiſtorical character in proſe, printed in the year of his death, has partly furniſhed this account. Mr Webſter's manner of preaching, may be gathered from his ſelect ſermons on particular texts, printed, after his death, in 1723. It was plain and homely to exceſs; his ſtyle was fitted to the capacity of his hearers, to ſuch a degree, that moſt of his ſermons are now almoſt ridiculous. Yet it is eaſy to diſcover, through the rude dreſs of the times, the true Evangelical preacher, the heart that leads to heaven. He who is diſpoſed to laugh at the preacher, who deſcends from his learning to inſtruct the ignorant, forgets that Infinite Wiſdom employed the *parable*.

could

could value independence of soul and integrity of heart.

A DOUBLE portion of the popularity of the father now rested on the son. The congregation of the Tolbooth Church beheld, with delight, the hopes of former times completely realized, and, by an unanimous call, elected Mr Webster their minister, in the place of the Reverend John Taylor, formerly deceased. Mr Webster was accordingly ordained 2d June 1737. Mr Robert Wallace, of the Tronchurch, who had been brought into the city in the same year with the celebrated Dr William Robertson, (August 29, 1733), preached the ordination sermon from Daniel, Chap. iii, verse 3.

THE prosperity of fortune which placed Mr Webster in his father's church; and restored him to the literary and polished society of his native city, was not confined to these favours. Eleven days after his settlement in Edinburgh, he obtained the hand of Mary Erskine, a young lady of considerable fortune, and nearly related to the noble family of Dundonald. As Mr Webster was minister at Culross, and the lady resided at Valleyfield in Fifeshire, it is probable, that the marriage was arranged before his preferment. He is said to have been at first employed by a gentleman of his acquaintance to gain Miss Erskine for an absent lover. The suit of that lover, he urged with uncommon eloquence, and received a complete refusal, to which the lady *naïvely* added; "Had you spoken as well for yourself, perhaps you might have succeeded better." The hint was too obvious to be mistaken. Few could have resisted an invitation which was evidently prompted by the contempt of a man, who could entertain the frigid idea of making love by proxy. The marriage was hastily celebrated, and some verses of great beauty and feeling, are said to have been produced on the occasion. *

THE genius of Mr Webster now began to unfold itself. Family connections extended his acquaintance with the nobility. Edinburgh, at that period, possessed a number of men, both in civil and ecclesiastical stations, who have saved or adorned their country. With these, he was soon to co-operate, in defending the Protestant interests, both civil and religious, from the arms and artifices of rebellion.

IN the year 1733, five or six ministers seceded from the National Church, on real, or pretended grounds of corruption in that establishment. Anxious to draw away as many people as possible from the communion which they had renounced, in the year 1741, they invited down to Scotland, Mr George Whitefield, a young English preacher of great piety, and extraordinary pulpit abilities. Mr Whitefield, on his journey to Dunfermline, the principal abode of the Secession, was met, and entertained at Edinburgh, by Mr Webster, and some of his brethren. From them he learned the state of church prejudices and parties in Scotland, and though he kept his promise of preaching first in Fife, he openly refused to connect himself with any particular sect. The astonishing effects of Mr Whitefield's preaching were accordingly ascribed by the Seceders, to a very different cause from what was generally supposed. Mr Webster had an opportunity of viewing these effects in their amplest extent at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, about the middle of February 1742; and convinced, not more by the convulsive and extraordinary impressions which that celebrated

* Several patriotic songs have likewise been attributed to the same hand.

goſpel orator made on his audience, than by the future lives of many that were preſent; he wrote a ſmall pamphlet, aſcribing the cauſe of their converſion to the influence of the Holy Spirit. This account of the matter was ſtrangely contraſted by that of the Seceſſion, which imputed the whole to ſorcery and the devil, excluded from the communion-table, thoſe who maintained the contrary, and held a ſolemn faſt for the unſpeakable wickedneſs going on in the land.

During theſe exertions in the cauſe of practical religion, Mr Webſter was not forgetful of works of benevolence and mercy. His natural abilities, as a profound calculator, he had now improved, by a diligent attention to the mathematical chances of human life, as founded on the beſt printed accounts of population, the hiſtory of annuities, and a careful obſervation of the ſtate of particular pariſhes. This information, he reſolved to apply to a benevolent purpoſe, in the execution of which, perſeverance was not leſs requiſite than intellect.

The Scotiſh clergy, at the reformation, obtained for the ſupport of themſelves and the new eſtabliſhment, a very ſcanty portion of the revenues of the ancient church. The rapacity of the nobles and crown ſeized on the reſt, and promoted the intereſts of religion and liberty, from motives that ſcarcely acknowledge the ſhadow of virtue. The clergy were, however, content with their conduct; many of that body, being as auſtere and ſimple in their lives, as the moſt reclufe religieux. As they were moſtly of plebeian origin, and ignorant of the luxury, as well as the learning of the better ſort, they eaſily ſubmitted to a poverty, which was not to them privation. The conſequence of this was; while Scotland remained without trade, and without improvement, they experienced no difficulty; when the kingdom began to advance in both of the foremention-ed reſpects, the nominal value of money changed, and the miniſters of the ſeveral pariſhes were reduced to indigence. What they received from the Exchequer or teind lands, was not ſufficient to ſupport their families, much leſs provide for theſe after their death. Their widows and children were commonly left deſtitute of every reſource, a ſituation the more diſtreſsful, as it was often novel to the ſufferers.

Mr Webster matured his ſcheme of a perpetual fund, to relieve theſe contingencies, ſoon after his ſettlement in Edinburgh. From an accurate liſt of the miniſters of the church, and the members of the three Southern Univerſities compared with the ordinary ratio of births, marriages, and deaths, in this and other kingdoms; he was enabled to fix on a ſeries of rates to be paid annually by the members of theſe two departments, the amount of which rates was to ſupply a ſpecific annuity to every widow, whoſe huſband ſhould be a contributor, and a proportional ſum for the children of the ſame. To forward this ſcheme, he opened a correſpondence with the different preſbyteries in the kingdom; and, in the year 1742, received for it the ſanction of the general Aſſembly of the church, which, after ſuitable examination, approved of the whole plan, with the exception of a few immaterial particulars. Accordingly, the ſeveral preſbyteries and univerſities concurred with the Aſſembly, in petitioning Parliament for an act, enabling them to raiſe, and eſtabliſh the fund, and obliging the miniſters of the church, with the heads, principals, and maſters of St Andrew's, Glaſgow, and Edinburgh, to pay annually, each, according to his option, one of the following rates, viz. either L.2:12:6;

L.3:18:9; L.5:5; or L.6:11:3; to be repaid in proportional annuities of 10, 15, 20, or 25l, to their widows, or in similar provisions of 100, 150, 200, or 250l to their children. The act was obtained in terms of the petition, (17 Geo. II.) with liberty to employ the surplus of the annual payments and expences in loans of 30l. a-piece among the contributors, and to put out the remainder at interest, on proper security. A second act, amending the former, was procured on the 22d year of the same reign (1748) regulating the several parts of the management, and granting liberty to raise the capital to L.80,000, including the sums lent to contributors*. The commencement of the fund is reckoned from the 25th of March 1744. The whole trouble of planning, arranging, and of collecting the revenues, and applying them to their immediate purposes, devolved on the original proposer, who with a patience and perseverance nearly equal to the extreme accuracy of his calculations, at last completed the scheme. In the year 1770, a new act of Parliament, procured by advice of Dr Webster, prescribed the full form, in which the fund is at present conducted. The loans granted to contributors were discontinued, as prejudicial to the parties concerned; liberty was granted to extend the capital to L.100,000; the methods of recovering payments, the nomination and duties of trustees; the salaries of the collector and clerk; in short, the whole œconomy of the institution, were fixed and determined. A tax on the marriage of each contributor, amounting to one year's annual rate of his particular option; and, if he were 40 years of age at his accession to his benefice, and had children, the sum of two years and a half of his rate, besides his ordinary dues and marriage, were added to the revenues. Further, a sum of half his particular rate was declared due to the fund, out of the *ann.*; or, in case of its not falling, out of his real or personal estate, on the death of a minister; and patrons were assessed in the sum of L.3:2s. for every half year's vacancy.

A REPORT of the state of the fund was ordered to be made annually to the General Assembly by the trustees, and this afterwards to be printed.

DR WEBSTER, in the year 1748, had finished a series of calculations, in which he not only ascertained the probable number of ministers that would die annually, of widows and children that would be left, of annuitants drawing whole or half annuities, and the medium of the annuities and annual rates, but also the different annual states of the fund, in its progress to completing the capital stock. These calculations have approached the fact with astonishing precision. It would exceed our limits to insert the comparisons between the calculations and the facts stated in the reports for the years 1762, 1765, and 1779, and printed again in those for 1790, &c. but we shall only mention, that in the second of these statements, the comparison ran as follows: Thirty ministers were calculated to die annually, *inde* for 21 years, from 1744 to 1765, the number by calculation, is 630, the fact was 615, being only 15 of total difference. Twenty widows were calculated to be left annually; in the fore-mentioned period, there were left 411; the calulation was 420, and the difference 9. It was calculated, that six families of children, without a widow, would be left annually; the calculated amount, for the above period, was 126, the fact 124; the

* By this act, the University of Aberdeen was included on request.

difference 2. Four miniſters or profeſſors were calculated to die annually, without either widows or children; the calculated number for the firſt 21 years, was 84, the fact was 82. The differences for that period, between the calculated mediums of the whole number of annuities, and of the annual rates, compared each with its reſpective fact, were, for the number of annuities, 1s. 2d. 6-12ths, and for the rates 3s. 0d. 6-12ths. On the 22d of November 1799, in the 56th year of the fund, and the year which completed the capital ſtock fixed by act of Parliament, Dr Webſter's calculations, after having approached the truth for a long ſeries of years with ſurprizing accuracy, ſtood in the following manner: The ſtock and ſurplus for that year were L. 105,504: 2: 11d. 3-12ths, and the calculated ſtock was L.86,448: 12: 10d. 8-12ths; conſequently, the difference was L. 19,055: 10: 0d. 7-12ths.

Such was the progreſs of the moſt benevolent inſtitution which Scotland has ever eſtabliſhed. The infant ſcheme had ſcarcely commenced, when Mr Webſter was called upon to take an intereſt in an event, which had it ſucceeded according to the wiſhes of one of the parties concerned, would probably have again baniſhed preſbytery to the mountains. This was the attempt of the houſe of Stuart in 1745, to recover its ancient kingdoms. Mr Webſter was remarkable for his hatred and open cenſure of vice in all parties. In the year 1740, he preached a ſermon at the election of the city magiſtrates, on the character and fate of Haman, in which a great and very corrupt Miniſter of State was ſo clearly alluded to, and the corruption of his politics ſo ſtrongly expoſed, that it has even been reprinted, to ſerve the purpoſe of perpetual cenſure. Sir Robert Walpole had now loſt the confidence of the nation. A new race of ſtateſmen had mounted into his place, with characters leſs obnoxious, becauſe they were not known.

In the year 1745, Mr Webſter remained in the city when it was taken by the rebels, and employed his univerſal popularity and vigorous eloquence in retaining the minds of the people in the intereſts of the houſe of Hanover. His exertions in this particular were not overlooked by moſt of the ſpirited gentlemen who acted in quelling the rebellion. He became an intimate friend of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Lord Milton, Preſton of Valleyfield, the Dundaſſes of Arniſton, and, in ſhort, of every patriotic name, about or within the city.

On the 23d of June 1746, the day appointed by the General Aſſembly for a thankſgiving for the victory of Culloden, he preached the longeſt of all his printed ſermons. The paſſage of Scripture, was Eſther viii. 17. which, with his uſual facility of adaptation, he applied to the general profeſſions of loyalty *then* made by the Tory party throughout the kingdom. He compared the newborn zeal of this party to that of the Heathens in the Perſian Empire; who, awed by the influence of the Jews at Court, made an external profeſſion of Judaiſm. This diſcourſe is entirely a hiſtory of the ſucceſſive events of the rebellion, delivered in ſtrong, animated, and impreſſive language, with appropriate comments on the cruelty of the rebel chiefs, and dark, maſterly ſketches of the effects of popery. The parallel between the Heathens and Tories, the Jews and the loyal party, is generally kept in view, by occaſional recurrence to the context; yet, the author though proper to deſert his ſubject for a conſiderable time, to pronounce, with all the ardour of patriotiſm and friendſhip, the eulogium of the

King,

King, the Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Leven, the Duke of Argyle, Prefident Forbes, and feveral others of the loyaliſts. On this particular mode of preaching, it is only neceſſary to remark, that the propriety of uſing it varies exceedingly with the circumſtances of the times. Mr Webſter eagerly followed the cuſtom ſanctioned by miniſters of all denominations, of making the pulpit the roſtrum, where politics are blended with the ſacred truths of religion. Had the rebellion proſpered, the eulogium of the oppoſite leaders would have been pronounced from the ſame place.

Mr Hugh Blair, afterwards ſo celebrated in the literary world, in the ſame year, before the General Aſſembly, drew a ſimilar character* of the Duke of Cumberland, which the deſolated cottages of the Highlanders, the ſmall number of his military achievements, and the imbecility of his future life, proved to be only a piece of oratory.

Mr Webster now was equally careſſed by the people, the government and the nobility. His great talents, as a deviſer of new ſchemes and * improvements in the city of Edinburgh, and the kingdom at large, joined to the unerring accuracy of his calculations, ſoon rendered him a neceſſary attendant at all meetings, where public or private good was to be projected. He entered with enthuſiaſm into the plan of civilizing, and propagating the goſpel, in the Highlands. Moſt of the meaſures were either concerted, or amended by himſelf. He was the intimate friend of Provoſt George Drummond, to whom Edinburgh is indebted for a new city, and the poor and deſtitute for an aſylum. In the year 1755, he drew up, at the deſire of the late Prefident Dundas, for the information and ſervice of government, an account of the number of people in Scotland. This he was enabled to do, by a general correſpondence which he had opened in 1743, both with clergy and laity, for the purpoſes of the fund. "Dr Webſter's well known character for accuracy," ſays the honourable and patriotic baronet who drew up the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, "and the ſucceſs with which his calculations have been uniformly attended, ought to ſatisfy every one that the report he drew up may be ſafely relied upon." In the year 1753, he publiſhed a ſermon, preached at the opening of the General Aſſembly in that year, entitled, Zeal for the civil and religious intereſts of Mankind recommended. In this diſcourſe, he mentions with great warmth and eloquence, the Royal exertions for the improvement of the north, and points out, the various branches of a duty which, during his whole life, was ever neareſt his heart.

Our limits will not allow us, nor

---

* "When the proper ſeaſon was come for God to aſſert his own cauſe, then he raiſed up an illuſtrious deliverer, whom, for a bleſſing to his country, he had prepared againſt this time of need. Him, he crowned with the graces of his right hand; to the conſpicuous *bravery* of early youth, he added that conduct and wiſdom, which in others, is the fruit only of long experience; and diſtinguiſhed him with thoſe qualities which render the Man amiable as well as the Hero great. He ſent him forth to be the terror of his foes, the confidence and love of his friends, and in the day of death, commanded the ſhields of angels to be ſpread around him." Vid. Sermon preached before the Commiſſioner, May 18th 1746. Page 33.

* He is reported to have given the firſt plan of the New Town, and even of the public places of amuſement.

our

our information ſuffice, to enumerate all the charitable inſtitutions, or projects of public welfare, temporary or laſting, in which Dr Webſter was engaged. As he lived to an advanced age, he had the pleaſure of ſeeing many of them arrive at their maturity of uſefulneſs; and, of receiving the bleſſings of the widow and orphan, the nobleſt reward of living merit. He preſerved, to the lateſt period of his courſe, that activity both of mind and body, which diſtinguiſhed him in the prime of life: and ripe, like the ſheaf in autumn, obtained his frequent wiſh and prayer, an eaſy and peaceful death, after a very ſhort indiſpoſition, on Sunday, the 25th of January 1784. In a few days after, his remains were depoſited in the Gray-friars' church-yard, in that common maſs, where the aſhes of Buchanan, Robertſon, and Black, with thoſe of many other illuſtrious dead, are loſt among vulgar duſt, without a monument or a name. His funeral ſermon was preached by the Reverend Dr Gloag, of which the characteriſtic part, was printed in the Scots Magazine for February 1784. His grave was, for ſome time, incloſed with wood; and a project of a monument to his memory, was moved in the General Aſſembly, which, not much to the honour of the country, has not been executed.

Mary Erskine, Dr Webſter's only wife, died on the 28th day of November, 1766. By her, he had ſeven children alive in the year 1759, the year, in which their names and dates of birth were entered in the regiſter of the preſbytery, kept for the widow's fund, and atteſted by himſelf. Of ſix ſons, only the eldeſt, Major Webſter, is now alive. One of them, Colonel Webſter, fell gallantly fighting in the ſervice of his country, in the conteſt with America. His only daughter Anne, was married to a Captain Mingo, and is now dead alſo.

To give a complete character of Dr Webſter, is almoſt beyond the power of writing. Nature had endowed him at his birth, with ſtrong and gigantic faculties, which a very conſiderable ſhare of learning had matured and improved. For extent of comprehenſion, depth of thinking, and accuracy in the profoundeſt reſearches, he ſtood unrivalled. In the knowledge of the world, and of human nature, he was a maſter. It was not wonderful, that the beſt ſocieties in the kingdom were perpetually anxious to poſſeſs a man, who knew how to ſoften the rancour of public theological conteſt, with the liberality and manners of a gentleman. His addreſs was engaging; his wit ſtrong as his mind; his convivial powers, as they are called, enchanting. He had a conſtitutional ſtrength againſt intoxication, which made it dangerous in moſt men to attempt bringing him into ſuch a ſtate; often, when they were unfit for ſitting at table, he remained clear, regular, and unaffected.

As a miniſter of the everlaſting Goſpel, his character was popular in the extreme. His voice was harmonious, his figure noble; the dignity of his look, the rapture of his eye, conveyed an electric impreſſion of the fervent devotion which engroſſed his ſoul. In prayer, and in ſacramental addreſſes, his manner was particularly noble and auguſt. The ſtyle of his preaching was deeply evangelical; his language ſtrong and animated, rather than poliſhed, and ſomewhat lowered to the capacity of his hearers, to whoſe ſituation in life, he always was attentive. His church was crowded by the common people, who ran in multitudes to hear a miniſter, who preached the great doctrines of religion without corruption, as they are found in the Word of God.

To

To the poor, Dr Webſter was a father and a friend. To mention his name, is to mention charity itſelf. He was a liberal patron of poor theological ſtudents; the ſpark of genius, and the bud of piety he cheriſhed, where-ever he found them, without vanity or oſtentation. As a huſband, father, and head of a family, his heart was naturally too good, his feelings too ſtrong, and his ſenſe of religion too great, to be in any reſpect deficient.

His political ſentiments, both civil and eccleſiaſtical were thoſe of a Whig, firm, independent, manly, and conſtitutional. He was jealous of corruption and error, and expreſſed his unqualified cenſure of both, with equal ſpirit and abhorrence. Popular in the extreme himſelf, he highly diſapproved of the conduct of thoſe miniſters, who, when forced upon a congregation, neglect to cultivate the acquaintance of its members; and, by either preaching not evangelically, or above the capacity of the audience, ſcatter it up and down, among the different ſectaries. His particular ſhare in the government of the church, was accordingly managed for the intereſts of the people.

In his perſon, Dr Webſter was tall, of a thin and meagre habit. The ſeveral features of his face were ſtrongly marked; the conformation of the whole, indicated genius and independence. The dignity of his eye, and the natural grandeur of his look, were never employed to intimidate the poor or the humble. He was affable to all, liberal both of his money and his intereſt; acceſſible to the voice of diſtreſs, under whatever form. Towards the end of his life, he ſtooped much, under the preſſure of age. During the long period of ſeventy-ſix years, he maintained a uniform reputation as a man, a patriot, and a miniſter; and the effects of his genius and benevolence will record his memory in the breaſt of the widow and the orphan, as long, (to uſe the animated language of his funeral eulogium,) as an univerſity ſhall flouriſh, or the veſtige of a church ſhall be ſeen in his native land.

## *To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.*

SIR,

YOU may inform Curioſus, that the epitaph he takes notice of, in Maitland's Hiſtory of Edinburgh, on John Naſmyth's monument, 1614, in the Gray Friar's Churchyard, in Edinburgh, was firſt printed in Monteith's Theatre of Mortality, by the heirs of Andrew Anderſon at Edinburgh, 1704, thus:

Ars mihi, vim contra fortunæ; tartara contra,
Eſt data, divino munere, firma fides.
Grata fuit regi cælorum hæc, illa monarchæ
Supremo, in terris; plura ego nec volui.

*Engliſhed.*

'Gainſt fortune's frowns, my art; faith firm and ſure,
'Gainſt hell, by divine gift, did me ſecure.
This pleaſed God; that earth's great Sovereign:
Further to wiſh, I judged very vain.

THE reſt you have printed in the Scots Magazine for February 1802, but with this difference, '*bedewed with ſiſter-tears*,' not ſiſter's tears.

I AM inclined to think, that your friend is in a miſtake, in ſuppoſing this to be two epitaphs; this is the only one in the book alluded to upon the name of Naſmyth.

Yours, &c. P. W.

*Glaſgow, March 29th* 1802.

*For the Scots Magazine.*

# YULE.

## A LAY OF PAPISH TIMES.

SEE ye whar on the Cowal Cairns *
Nature's monk, auld winter, fits?
His gruſome growl may danton bairns,
And traders dread his furly fits.
But tho' his gown be miſt fae gray,
His cowl a cloud, his belt be froſt,
Hailſtanes the beeds, his croſs diſplaie
A founder'd veſſel's yard and maſt,

He'll cow na' us. What! ſave's! 'tis true!
He hirſles down the height, and ſee,
Even the wide Clyde he's wading through:
The white waves curl aboon his knee†.
But bar the door! the ingle ſtir!
He chaps already at the door,—
The caſement jingles wi' his bir,——
"Aye, down the lum, gruf carle, roar.

"Fu' weel we ken, your prieſtly menſe
"Gin ance within, would raiſe a rout,
"And drive the glaikit pleaſures hence;—
"B'our lady, ſir, ye're beſt without."
But leuk, our glaſſes gaiz'ning ſtan',
Like gaping cuiſs, when wiſdom's nigh;
The gleeſu' ſtoup hads out her han';
We canna weel her ſuit deny.

Whene'er wi' irie thoughts oppreſt,
And ſulky ſorrow glooms our mind,
O' mortal friends Gude Drink's the beſt;
O try him: heh! but he be kind.
He wakes the flichtering heart to joy,
The ſtoor he blaws frae aff the brain,
Till Hope and Fancy friſk and toy,
And a' your pulſes dance again.

What tho' he often ſhift his ſhape;—
In teſty lodevie* fae ſuel,
Douce ale, proud ſack, or gallant grape,
His faithful heart continues leil.
When ſullen ſpirits, dour and ſlow,
Sough o'er the ſoul in grim array,
A red ſea, deep and wide, he'll flow,
That Father Glaſs the cows may lay.

But maiſt wi' twa three cronies met,
His winſome temper I admire,
While in a eaſy corner ſet,
Faſt bye a blithe ſhin-feaſting fire.
Come, then, our paukie friend embrace;
The year, ye ken, brings but ae Yule;
Our life is wearing faſt apace;——
Care!—hoot, awa', auld doited fule!

G. J. G.

* The mountains of that part of Argyle which front the weſtern promontories of Renfrewſhire.

† Perhaps ſome degree of apology is neceſſary for the extravagance of this perſonification; but to thoſe who are acquainted with the ſudden ſhowery blaſts (or as the ſeamen call it, the ſcud) that often deſcend from high lands, it will not appear altogether unintelligible. In local poetry men ſhould avail themſelves of local peculiarities.

* L'eau du vie—brandy, firſt introduced by the French, who uſed to viſit Scotland during the alliance of the courts of Scotland and France.

For

*For the Scots Magazine.*

## THE PEDAGOGUE.—No. II.

SEVEN cities diſpute the honour of having given birth to Homer; ſeven hundred that of having given birth to St Patrick. Is there a commentator who takes up the one, or an Iriſh Catholic, who repeats the prayers of the other, that would not think himſelf the wiſer, or the better, were he poſitively certain, as to the place of nativity of the poet, or the ſaint? There are two reflections which occur to me upon this ſubject, in regard to myſelf. In the firſt place, were I to let the world into the whole ſecret of my birth, parentage, education, and ſeveral other points of a ſimilar, and no leſs important nature; as by that means, there would be no room left for the diſquiſitions of the learned; what volumes of notes, commentaries, diſſertations in folio, on the life and writings of the Pedagogue, might be loſt to future generations? But on the other hand, were I to keep them entirely in the dark, upon this head, from leaving too large a field for ingenuity, what conſequences might not follow to myſelf? I have obſerved, that we are never ſo fruitful in conjectures, as when we have no grounds to go upon; for the ſame reaſon, that a man, who travels in an unknown road, in the dead of night, will have a chance to run over fifty times more ground, than he who travels the ſame road in broad day. A hundred years hence, ſome would have it, that I was by birth, the ſon of a gipſey, by trade, a hawker, and a beggar; others, that I was of a noble family, and arrived at the firſt dignities of the ſtate. One pretending to have diſcovered a liſt of ſome of the greateſt noblemen, and moſt profligate villains of this age, with the figures L. 3000, L. 2000, L. 1000, L. 500, and the like, placed oppoſite to their names, would give it out, that he had diſcovered one of the great penſion liſts of the 18th century; that he had found my name among the reſt; and that I had received from a miniſter, a penſion of L. 500 a year, as a reward, for ſupporting him with nonſenſe and lies. Another, by arguments no leſs ſolid and convincing, would put it beyond a doubt, that I took a bribe from a French conſul, for being a blockhead and a liar of another deſcription. This man proves me to have been a cripple, the next that I was blind from my infancy; and laſt of all comes he, who becauſe it does not appear from my writings, which ought to be the pictures of the times; that the people of Scotland were the moſt rude, the moſt illiterate, and the moſt barbarous people that ever exiſted; very gravely demonſtrates by arguments drawn *a priori, et a posteriori, ex conceſſis, et ex non conceſſis, ex terris Helveticis, et Hibernicis*, that I did not exiſt at the time I am now writing; if I did exiſt, that I am not the author of the following ſheets; that they are the produc

tion

tion of a man then living, or juſt dead, who aſſumed my venerable name, in order to ſanction his own ſpurious bombaſt with the ſtamp of antiquity, of conſequence, as the merit of a compoſition muſt depend upon the period in which it is written, that they are deſtitute of all merit whatever, and that I, though admired by all the men of genius and literature then alive, am the moſt ſtupid, paltry, inſufferable ſcribbler, that ever diſgraced or perverted the taſte of a nation.

Now it were eaſy for me to give a full account of myſelf, and by referring for the truth of it, as I could eaſily do, to ſuch authorities, as no man in his ſenſes would diſpute, at one blow, to cruſh all theſe different ſyſtems in embryo. But as I am a lover of ſcience, in whatever ſhape ſhe appear, whether as a pamphlet or a folio, a dwarf or a gianteſs, I would rather promote than deſtroy them. Far be it from me, to wiſh to diſcourage, much leſs to extinguiſh that noble ſpirit of enquiry, which leads the man of genius, when occaſion, or a particular ſyſtem requires, to doubt the exiſtence of God or man; but when from falſe premiſſes, he draws the concluſion, that I am but a blockhead; a concluſion, which, if the premiſes were true, would follow as naturally, as a lie from a lawyer. I muſt be excuſed, if I endeavour to ſtrike at the root of his argument, by demonſtrating the falſehood of theſe premiſſes, as well as my own actual exiſtence at this moment. For this purpoſe, I propoſe to give a ſhort ſketch of my own life, in which, from the motive hinted at above, namely, a regard for poſterity, I will be as dark, as a regard for my preſent exiſtence and future fame will permit. If any man ſhall have the audacity to call it in queſtion, I ſhall only refer him to the Emperor of China's library at Pekin, where he will find it confirmed in every particular, by an account of me, and my works, drawn up at the expreſs deſire of his Chineſe Majeſty, by his own biographer, and prefixed to a tranſlation into the Chineſe language of a Treatiſe of Suarez, * *de illuſtrando obſcurum per obſcurius.*

I WAS born in the year 1740, in a country pariſh in the north of Scotland. My father was ſchoolmaſter of the pariſh, and if I except myſelf, the moſt learned man I ever knew. He was much given to controverſy, and being at heart, a ſtaunch tory in his principles, as well political, as religious, was ſuſpected by ſome, to be at bottom a papiſt. He might have been with as much juſtice, ſuſpected of atheiſm. My mother, the daughter of the apothecary of the ſame pariſh, was a woman of uncommon ſenſe; and in every queſtion relating to the ſmall pox, or a broken ſhin, the oracle of the neighbourhood. For two things ſhe was remarkable. Firſt, ſhe was never known to ſpeak an ill word of her neighbour, and 2dly, ſhe practiſed midwifery, as did the mother of Socrates. I ſhall paſs over a great many ſurpriſing occurrences, which, as they always wait upon great men at their birth; could not be a wanting at mine; and ſhall mention only one. On my forehead, which, as in other men, was the firſt part of me that entered the world, there was written in large legible characters, the word *garret*. The midwife ſtarted; my father was alarmed, and rejoiced; my mother heard with aſtoniſhment,

* Of this Treatiſe, the Pedagogue publiſhed an edition with a Commentary, and large Appendix of his own, which he dedicated to the Faculty of Advocates in this city.

but

but underſtood nothing. In other reſpects, ſhe was uncommonly penetrating, but had never been at London. I knew very well the officious midwife afterwards gave it out, that it was the word *caliboes*, which was written upon my front. But this report was never generally credited; the only, by that means, ruined her own buſineſs, by diſobliging my grand-father the apothecary, and gratified the malice of one woman, the procurator's wife.

Does that man exiſt, who will now maintain, that in the character I gave of myſelf in my firſt paper, I have in the leaſt over-rated my abilities, when he hears the manner in which I was announced to the world, as the king of that race of mankind, who monopolize among them all the ſenſe in the kingdom. Who but a garreteer can prove one thing to-day, and diſprove it to-morrow? can this moment make it plain to the nation, that the miniſter has brought them to the very brink of deſtruction, and the next, that he has conducted them to the higheſt point of proſperity. Who can lay claim to three ounces of pure brain, if he has not ſublimated and refined away the more groſs particles of his underſtanding, by living as many years in a garret? Who then can term it vanity in a man ſo ſingularly marked out, as the prince of this people, upon his firſt appearance, if he has only ſtyled himſelf the firſt genius that ever appeared.

Beſides, I have glanced over fifty thouſand prefaces of my ſubjects the garreteers, and have not found one ſingle introduction among them ſo modeſt as my own. I return to my ſtory.

None but my mother was ever allowed to uncover my forehead, nor ſo much as to comb my hair; which being remarkably thick and buſhy, completely ſhaded my brow. By this means, though the midwife to ingratiate herſelf with my grandfather, contradicted her firſt report and circulated the true one, the whole ſtory wore away by degrees. As I grew up, my father was at great pains to have the hair of my head combed down upon my front, ſo as to conceal the myſterious term from the eye of the vulgar. For he did not wiſh to divulge the ſecret to the world, until ſuch time as he ſhould have ſtocked me with every kind of knowledge; when he doubted not, that with the genius he foreſaw I would poſſeſs, and the introduction with which I could uſher myſelf upon the public, I would at once bear down all that oppoſition which malice and envy generally create to the firſt efforts of riſing merit.

Senſible, that the ſureſt way of making another keep a ſecret, is to intereſt him in it; he had revealed the meaning of the prophecy, (I can call it by no other name,) to my mother, not many *hours*, (or ſay *months*,) after I was born, and left it to herſelf to make it public or not, as ſhe ſhould think proper.

My mother was no fool, and yet would have been well pleaſed, had my father been leſs among his books than he was. But ſhe trembled at the idea of a ſon, ſtill more bookiſh than the father. Her mind, anxious for the fate of her firſt born, and once ſet upon the proper tract, purſued me from the garret to the jail, and from the jail to the pillory; ſometimes repreſented me without a mouthful of bread, at other times without my ears; in a word, foreſaw a thouſand terrible conſequences, all which eſcaped the attention of my father, who conſidered nothing but the figure I was one day to make in the literary world. I leave you to judge, whether ſhe kept the ſecret. She dreaded the deſtiny which ſhe thought awaited me, and was determined to attempt every thing, in order, if poſſible, to aver

avert it. The progreſs which I was every day making in my ſtudies, to the aſtoniſhment of all who knew me, only redoubled her anxiety; and, in place of beholding me with that rapture which tranſported my father upon ſuch occaſions, ſhe mourned over my triumphs in ſecret ſilence. At length, when I was entering my ſeventh year, I publiſhed the Treatiſe, with the Commentary and Appendix of my own, which I formerly mentioned, and which I have ſince learned have been tranſlated into all the languages of the globe. Nothing could equal the joy of my father, but the deſpondency which overwhelmed my mother. It gave the finiſhing ſtroke to her misfortunes, and threw her, for ſome time, into a lethargic ſtupor, from which ſhe was only awakened by a reſolution to make, ere it was too late, one bold attempt to ſave me from what ſhe conceived would prove my ruin. For this purpoſe, ſhe determined to lay open to my father the ſecret anguiſh of her mind, and to expoſtulate with him on the conſequences which ſhe thought would unavoidably enſue, from my being encouraged in following purſuits of that nature. She was a prudent woman, and as the poet ſays, very wiſely

> Prized ſolid pudding above empty praiſe.

And accordingly, ſhe took an early opportunity of breaking the matter to my father, in the manner that may be ſeen in the next, or ſome following number.

PEDAGOGUS.

---

## AN EXAMINATION OF THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AUTHENTICITY OF OSSIAN'S POEMS,

### FOUNDED ON THE MANNERS OF THE CALEDONIAN CELTS.

Concluded from Page 236.

IN the liſt of thoſe few hiſtorians, on whoſe teſtimony we can rely, and in whoſe judgement we are in a manner conſtrained to confide, we muſt particularly mention Tacitus. We do this, not from the high opinion we entertain of his incomparable talents as a writer and a philoſopher; but from a conviction, that what he has deſcribed ſo accurately, he muſt have ſeen; and what he has diſcuſſed ſo fully, he muſt have inveſtigated. Tacitus, unlike ordinary hiſtorians, contents not himſelf with ſimple narrations of events—the deſcription of battles, and the ſubjugation of ſtates: his views are in a particular manner directed to a thorough inveſtigation of the laws, and inſtitutions, cuſtoms, character, and appearances of thoſe who oppoſed, or who were ſubdued by the Roman power in Germany. This he accompliſhed, not from vague and circulating report, or from idle theories, founded on ſpeculative reaſonings in the cloſet; but by a patient examination of facts, previous to narration; by an intimate acquaintance with every thing relative to character; from a long reſidence among thoſe whom

whom he deſcribes; and by accurate obſervation, compariſon, and appreciation of their virtues, vices, and habitudes. It is to this admirable writer we muſt therefore look up for an undiſguiſed picture of manners at a very diſtant period; and during a ſtate of ſociety which he, and all the other Roman hiſtorians accounted barbarous. We mean not to argue the origin of the inhabitants of Britain and Ireland from this ſtock, nor ſhall we even advance an opinion that their manners and cuſtoms muſt have originally been the ſame. We ſhall only compare the *Germans before they left their woods*, with the Caledonians in a ſimilar ſtate of ſociety during the ſame æra; and if we are enabled to trace a coincidence of character, and a conformity of manners between the two people, we certainly may at leaſt be allowed to draw this natural concluſion, that if the one poſſeſſed virtues to entitle them to praiſe, the other can hardly be accounted ſavage or vicious.

In deſcribing the different tribes that compoſed the vaſt Germanic empire, previous to their leaving their woods; Tacitus is ſtudious to preſent not only a general picture of their laws and form of government, but to analyſe and mark every important circumſtance that diſtinguiſhed each claſs or tribe individually. By this means, we are enabled to diſcover laws and inſtitutions very different from what we ſhould expect among men in a ſtate of complete barbariſm. In ſome of theſe we diſcover juriſprudence and polity that would not diſgrace the moſt civilized nations. "The office of a magiſtrate," to uſe the words of a late ingenious and profound writer; * was known and reſpected among theſe nations. The prince or chieftain of a diſtrict, with a body of his retainers or followers, conſtituted a court, which heard accuſations, and determined concerning crimes. Traitors and deſerters were hanged on trees. Cowardice, and the crime againſt nature, were conſidered as of equal atrocity. Corporal puniſhment, and compenſations in corn and cattle, were the atonements of leſſer delinquencies. † Noble birth, but more frequently the poſſeſſion of ſuperior qualities, entitled to the office and juriſdiction of a chief: and the general of an army was to command, leſs by authority, than from example—He drew reſpect and obſervation by his ability, his addreſs, and the ſplendour of his exploits. ‡ Even the hopes and ambition of the ſimple warrior were made to depend on his perſonal honour and courage. Every perſon who was free, conſidered himſelf in the light of a legiſlator. The people preſcribed the regulations they were to obey. Stated and regular terms were appointed for the convention of public council; and a freedom of ſpeech, entire and unlimited, was permitted. His age, his eloquence, his rank, and the honours he had acquired in war, were the qualities which procured attention to the ſpeaker; and the people were influenced by perſuaſion, not by authority. ‖ Of the women, the warrior and the citizen conſidered himſelf as the friend and protector; and their weakneſs only ſerved to render the attachment more laſting and tender. Even the ſlave was expoſed to no ſtudied inſult or oppreſſion. * The aſſembly

* Dr Gilbert Stuart's View of Society.

† Tacit. de Mor. Germ. c. 12. Cluver. Germ. Antiq. lib. 1.

‡ Duces exemplo potius quam imperio, ſi prompti, ſi conſpicui, ſi ante aciem agunt admiratione præſunt. Tacit. c. vii.

‖ Tacit. c. 7. 11.

* "Verberare ſervum, ac vinculis et operis coercere, raruin." Tacit. c. 25. "Quum ex captivis quæreret [illegible],

which adjuſted alliances and treaties, managed alſo the objects of internal concern. It extended its juriſdiction over the women, as well as over the other parts of the community, and aſcertained the ceremonial of *marriage*. The fidelity of the married women, and the conſtancy and tenderneſs of their attachment, expreſs alſo their equality with the men, and their importance. A ſtrict obſervance of the marriage bed was required of them. The crime of adultery was rare; and, in the ſeverity of its puniſhment, the reſpect is to be traced, which was paid to modeſty. It was immediate, and inflicted by the huſband. † Of the young women, the moſt powerful recommendation was the reſerve and coyneſs of their demeanour: a violation of modeſty was never pardoned. Neither youth, nor beauty could procure a huſband. Vice was not here ſported with: and to corrupt and to be corrupted were not termed the faſhion of the times. ‡

THESE inſtitutions alone are ſufficient proofs, that the people by whom they were adopted, could not have been either ſavage or barbarous; but when we take a review of their manners, morals and elevated ſentiments, and compare them with modern times, we are almoſt tempted to pronounce them refined. "The German" ſays the ſame author, whom we have already quoted, "being unacquainted with particular profeſſions, and mercenary purſuits, was animated with high ſentiments and greatneſs. He was guided by affection and appetite, and though fierce in the field, and terrible to an enemy, was *gentle in his domeſtic capacity*, and found a pleaſure in acts of beneficence, magnanimity, and friendſhip." The affection with which they embraced their friends, was ardent and generous. * In hoſpitality they indulged in the moſt unbounded freedom; on theſe occaſions, giving way to the movements of the heart, they delighted in preſents, but they neither thought themſelves entitled to a return for what they gave, nor laid under an obligation by what they received. They yielded to the impulſe of paſſion, and the pleaſure they felt, was their recompence. Their gifts were directed to no view of an immediate or diſtant advantage; their generoſity was no traffic of intereſt, and proceeded from no motive of deſign. † The women and the infirm diſcharged the office of the houſe. The warrior did not ſubmit to any domeſtic occupation; his admiration of fortitude, and his contempt of drudgery, were at the ſame time calculated to produce a ſtateline's in his behaviour. He was not to loſe his virtues, or to weaken the vigour of his mind, in the practice of mechanic or unworthy purſuits. When he walked, he was conſcious of importance; he caſt his eyes to the ground, and looked not around him for the object of a vain and frivolous curioſity." * The Chauci were an improved and an illuſtrious nation.

---

quamobrem Arioviſtus prœlio non decertaret? hanc reperiebat cauſam; quod apud Germanos, ea conſuetudo eſſet, ut matres familias earum ſortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrum prœlium committi ex uſu eſſet, necne: eas ita dicere: *Non eſſe fas Germanos ſuperare, ſi ante novam Lunam prœlio contendiſſent.*" Cæſar de Bell. lib. 1. c. 1.

† Accitis crimibus, nudatam, coram propinquis, expellit domo maritus, ac per omnem vicum verbere agit. Tacit. c. 18. 19.

‡ Tacit. c. 19.

* Tacit. de Mor. c. 13. 21. 24. Struvii Corpus Hiſt Germ.

† Tacit. c. 21.

* Tacit. c. 13. Struvii Corpus Hiſt. Germ. Claver. lib. 1.

tion.

tion. They were lovers of peace and quiet, and contemners of avarice and ambition. They provoked no wars; engaged in no incurſions or robberies, and what may be conſidered as a certain proof of their power and valour, preſerved their ſuperiority, without having recourſe to injuries and oppreſſions."

But the circumſtance, the moſt valuable and the moſt remarkable, in the cuſtoms and manners of theſe nations, is the general attention paid to the women, and the concomitant propriety, chaſtity and delicacy of their behaviour. The manners of the German women, and their conſequence in public, as well as in private affairs, is altogether extraordinary. "They felt, as well as the noble and the warrior, the cares of the community. They watched over its intereſt, conſidered its connection with other ſtates, and thought of improving its policy, and extending its dominions. They went to the public councils or aſſemblies of their nations, heard the debates of the ſtateſmen, and were called on to deliver their ſentiments. And, what is worthy of particular notice, this conſequence in active ſcenes they tranſmitted to their poſterity †." The ſtate of ſociety, Dr Stuart juſtly obſerves, which precedes the knowledge of an extenſive property, and the meanneſſes which flow from refinement and commerce, is in a high degree favourable to women. Among the Germans, while courage and ſtrength and feats of proweſs gave glory to the men, the women were judged of by a different ſtandard. They were ſtudious to recommend themſelves by the performance of domeſtic duties. They attended to the cares of the family and the houſe; and the mother found a long and ſerious occupation in the rearing of her children, who were not allowed to approach the father, in public, till a certain age. * To her daughters ſhe endeavoured to give the accompliſhments, which might win to them the chiefs who were moſt celebrated and powerful. To her ſons ſhe *recited the exploits of their anceſtors*, and formed them to valour. The mother ſuckled her own children; and, in diſcharging this taſk, anticipated the greatneſs and the felicity ſhe was to acquire and experience, from their virtues, and in their gratitude. † To attend to the quality of plants, and to the curing of wounds, was another branch of their occupation; and, in times of war and depredation, it is difficult to conceive a circumſtance which could recom-

† Nec aut conſilia eorum aſpernantur, aut reſponſa negligunt. Tacit. c. 8. To deliberate on public or national concerns, was a privilege common to the women, in all the Gothic and Celtic tribes. Plutarch, de Virtut. Mulier. Polyænus in Strategem. lib. 7. This advantage they enjoyed alſo in old times, in Greece. Goguet. Part ii. Book 1. ch. iv. And, at this hour, in America, they are called to the national meetings, to give their advice and counſel. Charlevoix Journ. His. lib. 13. 18. "Les femmes," ſays Lafitau, "ſont toujours les premieres qui deliberent, ou qui doivent deliberer, ſelon leur principes, ſur les affairs particulieres ou communes. Elle tiennent leur conſeil a part, et en conſequence de leur deliberation, elles donnent avis aux chefs de matieres qui ſont ſur le tapis, afin qu'ils en deliberent a leur tour. Les chefs ſur ces avis, font aſſembler les anciens de leur tribus; et ſi la choſe dont on doit traiter intereſſe le bien commune, tous ſe reuniſſent dans le conſeil generale de la nation," Tome 1. p. 477.

* Tacit. c. 18. 19.

† Tacit. c. 20. The Roman virtue was at an end, ſays the author of the Dialogue concerning Orators, when the women gave their children to be ſuckled, and educated by Greek nurſes and ſlaves. cap. 29.

mend

mend them more.† Nor were they inattentive to adorn their perſons. The linen which made the principal article of their dreſs, was of their own manufacture, and they had a pride in intermixing it with purple;‡ they went frequently into the bath; their hair flowed in ringlets; a part of their charms was induſtriouſly diſplayed; and, in evidence of their beauty, there may be brought the teſtimony of the hiſtorian, and the ſong of the poet.‖ In the more ſerious and important wars in which their nation engaged, the chiefs and warriors ſeem conſtantly to have carried their wives and female relations along with them. Theſe objects of their affection they *placed at a ſmall diſtance from the field of battle*; and the moſt terrible calamity which could befal them was their captivity. By their importunity and wailing, it is recorded, that armies, in the moment of ſubmiſſion, have been recovered, and the ſtipulations of ſtates were never ſo certainly ſecured, as when ſome virgins of rank were delivered among the hoſtages.* In the blood of their women it was conceived, that there was a charm and a virtue; and hence it proceeded, that to their uncles by the *mother*, and to their fathers, children were the objects of an equal affection and tenderneſs.†

Such in general, ſays the ſame writer, was the condition of women among our anceſtors; *while they were yet* in their woods, and ſuch, continues he, I ſhould think, is in a great meaſure their ſtate in every country in the globe, in an age of ſociety and manners, which know not the cares, the occupations, and the diſtinctions of property.

We have quoted theſe authorities as being more directly in point, to prove a ſimilarity in manners between the Germanic tribes and the ancient Celts, during *ſimilar æras and ſituations*. But in addition to theſe, it were eaſy to adduce numberleſs teſtimonies, that the antiquity of nations is no data on which to found a conſequent barbarity of manners, or that in the ſimple and unpoliſhed ſtate of early ſociety many prominent and amiable virtues may not appear. If therefore, we may be allowed to draw any concluſions from what has thus been adduced, to ſhew that not only laws, inſtitutions, and manners, but that ſentiments and paſſions which would not diſgrace a poliſhed people, have actually exiſted in the earlier ſtages of ſociety; by what arguments, may we not aſk, can it be proved, or on what data is it ſo pertinaciouſly denied, that

† "Ad matres, ad conjuges, vulnera ferunt: Nec illæ numerare, aut exſugere plagas pavent." Tacit c. 7. Cluver, lib. 1.

‡ Cadurci, Caleti, Ruteni, Bituriges ultimique hominum eximinati Morini, *imo vero Galliæ univerſi* vera texunt. Jam quidem et Transrhenani lineis; Nec pulchriorem alium veſtem mariti feminæ novere." Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib. 19. c. 1.

‖ Tacit. c. 22. Mart. Epig. lib. 1. Diodorus Siculus, lib. 5. record the comelineſs both of the Gallic and German women.

* Tacit. Hiſt. lib. 4. Id. de Mor. Ger. c. 7. 8. See alſo Ceſar de Bell. lib. Gal. 1. c. 51. Suetonius, ſpeaking of the tranſactions of Auguſtus againſt the barbarians, has theſe remarkable words. "A quibuſdam novum genus obſidum *feminas* exigere tentavit; quod negligere *mariam pignora* feciſſe." Vit. Aug. c. 21.

† Tacit. de Mor. Ger. c. 20. Hence it is, ſays Monteſquieu, that our earlieſt hiſtorians ſpeak in ſuch ſtrong terms of the love of the kings of the Franks for the children of their *ſiſters*. L'eſprit des Loix. lib. 13. c. 22.

none

none ſuch could have *possibly* exiſted during the Oſſianic æra? What the extraordinary peculiarities in the nature of the hapleſs Caledonian Celts are, which ſhould thus excluſively debar them from the uſual privileges of humanity, we have yet to learn. We can only ſay, that hitherto we have ſeen nothing to induce us to draw any ſuch inferences, as have been ſo exultingly brought forward againſt them; nor have we yet met with any well eſtabliſhed fact, or any argument, founded on juſt philoſophical principles, that proves the impoſſibility of any ſuch poems, as are aſcribed to Oſſian, being the productions of that æra.

## ADVENTURES OF A WIG.

### *To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is the fond wiſh of all thoſe, who have made any figure in the world, that their names be tranſmitted down to future ages. We cannot endure the thought, that when we have left that theatre, on which we have acted a diſtinguiſhed part, our actions ſhould be no longer remembered. It is this principle which animates the philoſopher to toil through life, that he may enjoy a poſthumous reputation. He, whoſe misfortunes meet not with the ſympathy of one generation, fondly expects it from another; and is therefore, ſolicitous to record the events of his life. Some have denominated this an abſurd and illuſive principle: abſurd it perhaps is, yet it is confeſſedly natural to the mind, and is one chief ſource of its improvement and happineſs.

Now ſir, as your magazine is a ſort of a conduit-pipe, for conveying inſtruction to the public; I conſider it an excellent medium for communicating to them, the narrative of a life, memorable for its revolutions. I am one of the numerous family of the *Wigs*, and though many of my anceſtors have had the honour of wearing a crown, the author of this ſketch was never raiſed to ſuch diſtinguiſhed pre-eminence. Much have philoſophers diſputed, whether difference amongſt men be more owing to education, or to original conſtitution; but whatever be the truth, with regard to men, certain it is, that our family received their diſtinctive character, not from nature, but art alone. "To adorn the head of man," was the peculiar province aſſigned us by our maker, though wives ſometimes, 'tis ſaid, find ways of doing that to their huſbands without our aſſiſtance. It is commonly obſerved of thoſe, who have made a celebrated figure in ſociety, that they have riſen into eminence by their own exertions, a fact, for which many reaſons might be given. My fate, ſir, was the very reverſe of this; as from a ſituation of great publicity and honour, I gradually ſunk into the meaneſt obſcurity, till at length I became as little regarded, as I was once renowned and venerated. Know then, gentle reader, that the

firſt

firſt ſituation I was called to occupy was, to cover the ſage head of a ſenator, in a high department of the law. Were I to analyſe the brain, (after the manner of anatomiſts,) over which I had now the honour to hold ſo conſpicuous a place, I ſhould divide it into three regions, filled with three different claſſes of ideas. The lower region may be denominated the *region of precedents*, above this, was the *region of laws*, and that of *forms* was at the top. Over this, Sir, was the garret ſtory of the head, (for here there was no brain,) which in moſt men is a lumber room, filled with the dreams and illuſions of fancy, which from their natural levity, keep at the top: but as imagination which "leads to bewilder, and dazzles to blind," is a defect in the mind of a judge; ſo nature had very wiſely made this region of the head a perfect vacuum. When any caſes came under the deciſion of this learned perſon, as to which there were preciſe ſtatutes, theſe were eaſily ſolved in that middle portion of the brain, which we have ſtiled the *region of laws*: but, when theſe ſtatutes were defective, then did theſe caſes ſink down for their determination to that which we have ſtiled the *region of precedents*. When an unlucky caſe however, occurred, to which neither exiſting laws nor ſtatutes could be applied, theſe caſes aſcended up to that region of the head, where there was a perfect vacuum;—and here my friend the judge was completely non-pluſſed. It is the excellence of a conſtitution, matured by time and experience, that theſe caſes ſeldom occur, for it has frequently been remarked, that men who from early life have been accuſtomed to receive their opinions on the deſpotic authority of laws, precedents, and acts of Parliament, rarely think for themſelves; and are, therefore, apt to be puzzled in the ſolution of thoſe queſtions which merely require the independent exerciſe of a vigorous and enlightened underſtanding. To this remark, however, Mr Editor, ſo many illuſtrious exceptions there are, that it cannot be admitted as a general fact.

During my ſituation upon the head of this venerable judge, I frequently commanded a reſpect and veneration, which could not otherwiſe have been extorted; and when criminals were brought to the bar, it was the wig more frequently than the judge, which penetrated them with awe and reverence. Hence it became proverbial to ſay, "that the wiſdom is in the wig." Among the abſurd and unaccountable prejudices ſanctioned by cuſtom, one is, that the wig of a ſenator muſt conſiſt of a certain determinate number of curls. Now, Sir, as the devil would have it, one night hanging, as was my uſual cuſtom, on a peg, in a hall of the court, a hungry mouſe, attracted by the aromatic odours I diffuſed around me, eat off two of my principal curls; ſo without regard to my former ſervices, (for ingratitude has no memory,) was I diſmiſſed from the auguſt hall of the college of juſtice, to the obſcure ſhop of a city friſeur. Much were I to blame for troubling you Sir, and the public, with an incident ſo minute as this, were it not ſo frequently remarked by philoſophers and hiſtorians, that upon very minute and trivial occurrences, the fate of empires, as well as wigs, has been found to depend.

Soon after this, I fell into the hands, or rather upon the head of a celebrated profeſſor of the healing art. This man had acquired his medical information by his own ingenuity, and not in the ſnail-paced manner of attending ſchools, hoſpitals, and univerſities. In a word Sir, he was the inventor of one of

theſe

thoſe univerſal ſpecifics, ſo famous in modern times, for the cure of all diſtempers, and particularly for the cure of that fatal and epidemical complaint "poverty," as the fame of this invention had raiſed him from the rank of a ſhoe-black to run his coach and four. Such was the omnipotence of this medicine, that all the curſed train of evils which ever flew out of the box of Pandora to afflict the human conſtitution, yielded to its happy influence. Spaſm and relaxation, the phlogiſtic ſtate, the antiphlogiſtic, the ſynocha, and the ſynochus, looſeneſs, and aſtringency, &c. &c. in ſhort, all contraries were reconciled by this wonder-working ſpecific. Add to this, thoſe many claſſes of myſterious diſorders, vulgarly ſtiled nervous, as palpitations, flutterings, yawnings, heart-aches, antipathies, hypochondria, lazineſs, the ſpleen, the vapours, the fidgets, the hyſterics; even all that numerous offspring begot by luxury upon idleneſs, were diſpelled by a few dozes of this magical powder. Nor, was it ſuppoſed to produce theſe ſurprizing effects, by acting on the brain, that great ſource of nervous energy; as it was known to operate moſt ſucceſsfully upon thoſe, who were moſt deficient in that particular!! My reader will be ſolicitous, no doubt, to know its compoſition, and happy I am, that my peculiar opportunities enable me to ſatisfy his curioſity. The doctor uſed to prepare it in his water cloſet, to which I have often been witneſs. Know then, impatient reader, that this famous ſpecific was compoſed of three very ſimple materials; ſnuff, aſſafœtida, and brick duſt; and theſe, by their combination, aſſiſted by that very accomodating faculty, the imagination, produced effects, which might in vain have been looked for from the ſeparate operation of the principles of which they were compoſed.

To the inquiſitive and philoſophical, ſurpriſing it may perhaps appear, that, at the concluſion of the 18th century, in an age of unparalelled civilization, men ſhould be ſo notoriouſly the dupes of quacks, impoſtors, and pretenders. But men have a wonderful appetite for the marvellous, and theſe medical cheats impoſe upon the public, by higher pretenſions to ſkill and ability, than men of character and reſpectability would ever aſſume. Thus, by their impudence, do they make amends for their want of real information; their confidence is believed to ariſe from their ſkill, and their obſtinacy from their conviction. It is to be remarked alſo, that effects apparently unaccountable are frequently obſerved, while their cauſes remain in obſcurity; and hence there is a credulity, which ſprings from ſcience as well as from ignorance itſelf. Nor will it appear very remarkable, that thoſe, whoſe conſtitutions are ſhattered by diſſipation and diſeaſe; and have found every application of the *faculty* to fail, are glad to have recourſe to whatever may cheriſh hope, and free the mind from the horrors of deſpair. Hope is too ſweet to be relinquiſhed, even when their ſituation is deſperate; ſtill they fondly ſeize every means of encouraging it, as a man drowning graſps at every twig that comes in his way. Add to all this, how often does villainy take the ſtep of modeſt merit in the world, by having recourſe to means, which conſcience muſt indignantly diſavow? How many are there in large towns, who, for five ſhillings, will ſubſcribe their teſtimony to the moſt wonderful cures, beſides thoſe, whoſe "poverty, but not their will conſents." Theſe wonderful cures, never performed

formed, blazed forth from all the newſpapers in the kingdom, make a ſtrong impreſſion on the public mind; and the riches which they produce to their authors, are a tax raiſed by fraud upon credulity and ignorance. "How comes it about," ſaid a phyſician to a famous quack, "that the number of your patients is ſo ſuperior to mine, while you allow my abilities, education, and opportunities, to be ſo ſuperior to yours." "That is not difficult to explain," rejoined the quack. "Pray, how many individuals may have paſſed us upon the ſtreet ſince we have met?" "Twenty perhaps," replied the phyſician. "And of theſe," continues the quack, "what do you ſuppoſe to be the proportion of perſons of intelligence and good ſenſe?" "About five perhaps," ſaid the phyſician. "Well," ſaid the quack, "you are employed by the five perſons of ſenſe, and the fifteen fools are the patients of your humble ſervant; which affords a very eaſy ſolution of the problem."

From this long digreſſion, I now haſten to return to my narrative. By the caprice of this baſtard ſon of Eſculapius, who felt as little regret to part with a wig, as to cheat a patient, I was again ſent to the ergaſterion of the frizeur. Not however, to detain you with unintereſting minutiæ, I muſt inform you, Sir, that I ſoon found myſelf in the poſſeſſion of a phyſician regularly bred; and one, too, of the moſt eminent in the metropolis. To this gentleman, patients flocked as thick, as crowds to an Italian feſtival. As it was evidently impoſſible, in this ſituation, to devote that time and attention, for completely underſtanding the diſorders of each, which their peculiar, and often complicated, caſes required; he therefore, invented a moſt convenient method of judging of diſeaſes by the *complexion and features of the face*; and this happy union of phyſiognomy with medicine, enabled him to deal out his recipes with the ſame expedition, as a grocer his parcels. Some indeed, might think this method too raſh, but a fortune muſt be realized in a commercial age, when every pleaſure has its price. Beſides, if men died by his preſcriptions, they were thus freed from a great deal of pain and anxiety, and were happily exempted from the *unnecessary trouble* of dying a ſecond time. Nor could any prejudice ariſe to the phyſician from theſe occaſional *ſlips of the pen*; for in every caſe, where the patient dies under the care of the doctor, it is an invariable maxim of the profeſſion, to aſcribe that event to the decrees of heaven, which no phyſician pretends to reſiſt; while his recovery, on the contrary, is but juſtly aſcribed to the wonderful powers of the healing art. By a ſimilar way of thinking, men place all their ſins to the account of the devil; and their good actions to that of their own virtue; and thus, by a little well-timed ſophiſtry, ſilence any ſcruples which may ariſe in that very delicate faculty, conſcience.

As the wig and cane of a phyſician are eſſential *badges* of the profeſſion, long ſhould I have remained with my preſent poſſeſſor, if age, and hard ſervice, had not, ere now, made my appearance ſomewhat antiquated and picturesque. My deſtinies however, led me again, after many revolutions, into the department of the law; ſo that I now found myſelf upon the formal head of a Scotch juſtice of the peace. I ſhall not detain you Sir, by mentioning that additional reſpect and authority which this gentleman acquired, through my aſſiſtance. Men are much influenced by appearances, they conſult their eyes rather than their ears; and many have owed

their

their reſpectability leſs to the frame of their underſtandings, than to the preſent *coſtume* of a periwig. Long time I remained not with this gentleman, ere an incident occurred, which compelled me to bid a final adieu to the *law*. It happened one evening, while the juſtice, (for ſo he was vulgarly called,) was taking his bottle at a country ale-houſe, with the landlord of the inn, and the parſon of the pariſh; a ſudden rap was heard at the door, and two perſons bolted into the room, with mutual accuſations againſt each other. One of theſe, an Iriſhman, who was the defendant in this caſe, had taken a paſſage for himſelf, in a boat, from Donochadee to Port-patrick, fraughted with a number of ſheep, which belonged to the plaintiff; and happening to fall aſleep, during the voyage, and his head moving to and fro upon his ſhoulders, a ram much addicted to puſhing, conceiving this very unuſual motion of the head to be a challenge, on the part of the paſſenger, having firſt retired back, gave the doſing Hibernian ſo dreadful a blow, on the *os-frontis*, as almoſt to excite a concuſſion of the brain; and, if his head had not been of ſurpriſing thickneſs, muſt certainly have cracked it. Suddenly rouſed from his ſleep by the force of the blow, he beſtowed upon the ram ſo ſmart a return with a good ſhilelah which he held in his hand, that he immediately jumped over the boat into the channel, and, after the manner of thoſe animals, was ſoon followed by all the reſt; ſo that to this terrible blow of the Iriſhman, the loſs of the ſheep was aſcribed. An action for damages was therefore laid on the part of the plaintiff, againſt his drowſy fellow-paſſenger, who "took the Virgin Mary to witneſs, that the ram was the firſt agreſſor, and that ſelf-preſervation is the firſt law of nature."

During the diſcuſſion of this caſe, in which the parſon and innkeeper had taken different ſides, and had thrown more heat than light upon it; the juſtice of the peace, unintereſted in what fell not within his juriſdiction, or having drunk more than his uſual modicum, fell faſt aſleep, (for he too was much giving to doſing,) in the midſt of the debate;—the candle in the mean time, catching hold of me, I was dreadfully ſcorched, ere any of the company, too keenly engaged as they were in the queſtion, perceived my jeopardy. So true it is, "that wigs as well as men are born to trouble, as the ſparks fly upwards."

With infinite regret, therefore, the juſtice of the peace was compelled to diſmiſs me from his ſervice; and falling again into the hands of the hair-dreſſer, I was ſoon new-modelled, and the parſon ſtanding in great need of a wig about this time, my deſtiny led me from the profeſſion of the law, to act a diſtinguiſhed part in the church. The ſituation I now held was, I confeſs, the moſt perilous one I had ever been called to fill; for the parſon was addicted, during his Sunday orations, to ſuch violent geſticulations, and toſſings of the head, that I found it extremely difficult to keep my place, and whilſt, in the heat of an argument, "he ſhook his ambroſial curls and gave the nod," I was more terrified than the inhabitants of volcanic countries are at the ſhock of an earth-quake. Clergymen, 'tis ſaid, are apt to become impatient of contradiction, becauſe they are accuſtomed, in the pulpit, to ſay the moſt violent things without oppoſition. Whether this be found true on experience, I pretend not to determine, I ſhall only add, that by

this violence of temper, I was plunged into a "ſea of troubles." For one day, while furiouſly exclaiming againſt the indulgences of paſſion, he gave ſo dreadful a toſs of his head, that your humble ſervant was thrown off into the middle of the congregation, to the great annoyance of the ſaints, and the great laughter of the ungodly. This impaſſioned body of divinity, however, happened to be entirely ruled, not by the kirk, but by his own wife, who had acquired the laudable habit of giving him every night, a curtain lecture on the extreme abſurdity of miſtaking the fumes of the bottle for the genuine ſymptoms of converſion, and of deciding his diſputes leſs frequently in the church than the ale houſe, to the great neglect of his family concerns. It was by her perſuaſion, that he was prevailed on to adorn his temples with a wig more firmly attached to them, ſo I was again diſmiſſed from my public, and dangerous ſituation on the parſon's head, to be ſuſpended in the retirement of his ſtudy. Nor did I remain long here, mantled over with cobwebs and duſt, in the company of Homer, Plato, and Ariſtotle, and others of the illuſtrious though now neglected heathens; for the clerk of the pariſh having an intrigue one evening in this place, with the ſervant-maid, while his miniſter was at family-worſhip below ſtairs, I was carried off from the company of poets and philoſophers, to adorn the empty head of this ſinger of pſalms. Unfortunately for me, never was Socrates more bleſt with a ſcolding wife, than my new friend the clerk, whoſe better-half carried her reſentment farther ſometimes, than even Xantippe herſelf. Once, being hard preſſed by her huſband, in an argument, ſhe laid hold of me with her talons, which, like thoſe of the eagle, were the weapons with which ſhe aſſailed her prey, that it was a long time ere I was in a fit condition, to appear in public. After many other revolutions, which, to mention, were "*infandum renovare dolorem*," I came at laſt to be the property of a ſhoemaker, and it is from his ſtall, that I now ſend you this melancholly narrative of my adventures.

Such, Sir, is the tragi-comic ſtory of my unfortunate life. Long have I ſitten in judgment upon the head of man, and I muſt pronounce it a heterogeneous compoſition of prejudice, folly, and crime. I have found that men are the continual dupes of ſpecious appearances, and that many in the world are glad to ſhelter the emptineſs of their underſtandings under the impoſing and awe-inſpiring ſhade of

Your humble ſervant,

A WIG.

---

*For the Scots Magazine.*

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF BURNS.

Continued from p. 133.

It has been a diſpute among the learned, whether a poet be moſt the child of nature or of art. By paying attention to the life and character of a man of genius, the queſtion perhaps may be ſolved. If

Burns

Burns had been more indebted to art than to nature, his works would have encreaſed in excellence, in proportion as his mind became more poliſhed and enlightened by education. This, I believe, was not the caſe. Some of his earlieſt productions will ſtand as high in the ſcale of merit as any. The *Cotter's Saturday Night*, the *Vision*, the *Mountain daiſy*, and ſeveral others, of Burns' early productions, are ſtill among his maſter-pieces.

THESE were written under every diſadvantage. After the inceſſant labours of the day, they were frequently compoſed by the fire ſide, at night. Or what is ſtill more extraordinary, they were compoſed during the toils of the day, and committed to memory. We are informed by his brother, Mr Gilbert, that the verſes to the *Mouſe* and *Mountain daiſey*, were compoſed while the author was holding the plough! "Holding the plough," ſays he, "was a favourable ſituation with Robert for poetic compoſitions, and ſome of his beſt verſes were produced while he was at that exerciſe."

TAKE any of our greateſt ſcholars, with all the tools of learning before them, and require of them ſuch verſes as thoſe addreſſed to the Mouſe or Mountain daiſey; give them weeks in place of hours; yet I fear much if their productions will be equal to thoſe of our poet, compoſed during hard labour, in the courſe of an afternoon. It is vain to contend, that learning will ſupply the want of a natural turn of mind. A man, by rule, may conſtruct ſmooth verſes, he may imitate what has been done before him; but it is original genius alone that can produce a work of genuine excellence.

"GENIUS," ſays Dr Young, "is a maſter workman, learning is but an inſtrument. Heaven will not admit of a partner in the accompliſhment of ſome favourite ſpirit, but, rejecting all human means, aſſumes the whole glory to itſelf. Have not ſome, though not famed for erudition, ſo written, as almoſt to perſuade us that they ſhone brighter and ſoared higher, by eſcaping the aid of that proud ally? —As riches are moſt wanted where there is leaſt virtue, ſo learning is not requiſite where there is leaſt genius; as virtue without much riches can give happineſs, ſo genius without much learning can give renown."

BY obſerving the earlier and later productions of Burns, we obſerve a gradual improvement in the verſification; but if his later works have this, they perhaps want ſome of that original fire which his earlier ones poſſeſs. Verſification is more the production of art than of genius, and conſtitutes only an inferior part of poetical merit. It is univerſally allowed, that the intrinſic value of poetry does not conſiſt in the ſervile nicety with which the verſes are conſtructed, but rather in the abundance and propriety of the imagery employed in deſcribing the ſubject of the poem. To excel in this, is not the work of imitation but of genius.

SOME contend, that an imitator may ſometimes excel the original. I grant 'tis true that Pope, in many of his imitations of the earlier poets, has far excelled the original; but Pope was an original genius himſelf, and when we conſider him as imitating his predeceſſors, he was frequently doing nothing more than borrowing a hint, and dreſſing it up in his own way. A man who has given ample proof of his original genius, will ſeldom ſubmit to become a ſervile imitator. Burns, no doubt, borrowed the idea of his Cotter's Saturday night and Holy Fair, from ſimilar poems of Ferguſſon; but ſtill they are ſo different in many reſpects, as to free him entirely

tirely from the charge of ſervile imitation. It is evident, however, in theſe two poems, that the farther Burns removed from imitation, the nearer he approached to excellence. This ſhows, that imitation is apt to fetter men of the brighteſt talents.

It may, perhaps, amuſe ſome of your readers, to point out a few of theſe verſes, in which Burns has imitated his favourite Ferguſſon.

*Burns,*

" Upon a ſummer Sunday morn,
When nature's face is fair,
I walked forth to view the corn,
And ſnuff the caller air."

In theſe lines there is nothing but mere verſification. To ſay that nature's face is fair in a ſunſhiny ſummer morning is trite; and the two ſucceeding lines anſwer no other purpoſe than to fill up the ſtanza. Thoſe of Ferguſſon, from which they are evidently copied, though perhaps not ſo ſmooth in the verſification, are infinitely ſuperior in the poetical imagery.

*Fergusson,*

" In July's month ae bonny morn,
When nature's roſely green,
Was ſpread o'er ilka rigg o' corn,
To charm our roving een."

The idea of nature ſpreading forth her green mantle over the earth to charm the roving eyes of its inhabitants, is a beautiful figure, and worthy of the fine imagination of a poet. It at once points out the beauty of nature, and the All-beneficent hand of Providence, who, not only furniſhes us with what is neceſſary to our exiſtence, but alſo with ſuch things as charm and delight us.

*Burns,*

" The riſing ſun o'er Galſton muirs,
Wi' glorious light was glentin,
The hares were hirplin down the fur
The lav'rocks they were chantin."

The two firſt lines of this ſtanza are copied from Ferguſſon. They are more ſonorous, but I queſtion if they are equally deſcriptive of the objects to which they refer.

*Fergusson,*

" Upo' the tap o' ilka lum,
The ſun began to keek."

This is very deſcriptive of the riſing ſun in a great town. The words are ſimple, but nevertheleſs very appropriate. To ſay, the *ſun* " wi' glorious light was glentin," ſounds rather harſh. *Gleatin*, or *peeping*, as it is explained in the Gloſſary, does not aſſociate well with *glorious*. We do not ſay any thing peeps glorioufly. The two laſt lines of the ſtanza are much better. The word hirplin, is very deſcriptive of the manner in which hares move, when they conſider themſelves out of danger.

*Burns,*

" As lightſomely I glour'd abroad,
To ſee a ſcene ſo gay;
Three hizzies early at the road,
Came ſkelpin' up the way.
Twa had manteels o' dulcfu' black,
But ane wi' lyart lining;
The third, that ga'ed a wee a-back,
Was in the faſhion thining,
Fu' gay that day."

There is ſome kind of confuſion with regard to the number of *hizzies*; he firſt ſays there were three, but, from the deſcription, we would naturally conclude there had been four.

" Twa had manteels o' dulfu' black,
But ane wi' lyart lining."

Here we have got three, but ſtill there is another.

" The third, that gaed a wee a-back,
Was in the faſhion ſhining."

The meaning will no doubt be gathered, but the ſentence is far from being perſpicuous. Of the manteels of the two firſt, one had white lining, is the idea he wiſhed to expreſs. This ſtanza, too, is an imitation of the following:

*Fer-*

*Fergusson,*

" Glowring about I ſaw a queen,
The faireſt 'neath the lift;
Her een were o' the ſiller ſheen,
Her ſkin like ſnawy drift."

*Burns,*

" The twa appeared like ſiſters twin,
In feature, form and claes!
Their viſage withered long and thin,
And four as ony ſlaes.
The third came up hap-ſtep-an'-loup,
As light as ony lambie;
And wi' a curchie low did ſtoop,
As ſoon as e'er ſhe ſaw me;
Fu' kind that day."

THIS ſtanza is infinitely better than any of the preceding. The deſcription is clear, and flowing like the other verſes of Burns, where his genius was not cramp'd by imitation.

" Their viſage withered long and thin,
An' four like ony ſlaes."

Is a very juſt picture of hypocriſy and ſuperſtition. The gay manner in which he deſcribes fun, in the four ſucceeding lines, is equally characteriſtic and beautiful. The ſame may be ſaid of the following interview with his favourite lady.

*Burns,*

" Wi' bonnet aff, quoth I, ſweet laſs,
I think ye ſeem to ken me;
I'm ſure I've ſeen that bonny face,
An' yet I canna' name ye.
Quo' ſhe, an' laughin' as ſhe ſpak',
An' tak's me by the hands,
Ye, for my ſake, hae gi'en' the feck
O' a' the ten commands,
A ſcreed ſome day."

THIS is evidently an imitation or copy of the following lines:

*Fergusson,*

" An' wha are ye, my winſome dear,
That tak's the gate ſae early?
Whare do ye win, gin' ane may ſpear,
For I right meikle farlie,
That ſae braw bulkit laughin' laſs,
Their bonny blinks ſhould gie,
An' loup, like Hebe, o'er the graſs,
As wanton and as free,
Frae dule this day.
I dwall amang the caller ſprings,
That weet the land o' cakes;
And aften tune my canty ſprings,
At *bridals* and *late-wakes*:
They ca' me *Mirth*; I ne'er was kend
To grumble or look ſour;
But blyth wad be a lift to lend,
Gif ye wad try my power
An' pith this day."

WHETHER Burns' deſcription of his interview with Fun, or Ferguſſon's with Mirth be beſt drawn, I ſhall not determine. With regard to originality, Ferguſſon undoubtedly has the beſt claim. In no part of Burns' works is there ſo great a propenſity to imitation, as appears in different parts of this poem. He was enthuſiaſtically fond of ſome of Ferguſſon's poems, and I have no doubt but the *Hallow-Fair* and *Leith Races* were of the number.

*(To be continued.)*

## ON FEMALE ELOQUENCE.

*To the Editor of the Scots Magazine,*

DEAR SIR,

A DIFFERENCE which happened between my huſband and me laſt night, is the occaſion of this addreſs. We had been hearing a lecture by the Rev. C. Vincent, upon female education, the greater part of which, my huſband highly approved of; I too, approved of it, with a few exceptions. But, ſays he,

he, there was one admonition which might *well* have been ſpared. Yes, ſays I, where he recommended a certain degree of diffidence and modeſty; for theſe qualities are natural to our ſex. No, ſays he, that is not what I refer to; it was where he admoniſhed you to cultivate, with diligence, the uſe of your tongues, as being your proper weapons of defence. Now, continues he, I appeal to all the married gentlemen in Chriſtendom, if this admonition might not well have been ſpared.

Sir, to me, there is nothing in the world ſo agreeable as a little chit-chat with our friends and neighbours. It is the very *ſoul of life*. With Miſs Rattle, how many days and nights have I ſpent in ſweet converſation! The only reflection I had, was, that ſometimes ſhe engroſſed too much of it; and, when I had thought of ſome ſmart thing to ſay of our rivals, ſhe ſometimes anticipated me; or, what was worſe, her eloquence coming upon her in ſuch a ſublime torrent, knocked every idea out of my head; and, for half-a-ſecond, I have ſeen me ſtare in vacant aſtoniſhment. But, dear Sir, could you tell me, or any of your learned readers, what is the reaſon we like better to hear ourſelves talking than any other body? I have ſometimes thought, that ſince this is the caſe, we might be as happy to talk to ourſelves as when another was preſent, but this is not true. What can be the cauſe of it?

Converſation, with any body but my huſband, is moſt delightful. With him, however, it is ſometimes not of the moſt agreeable kind; but you know, a little ſalt is neceſſary to keep the conſtitution from putriſaction. Were life to flow in one luſcious ſtream of pleaſure, we might become ſatiated. it is therefore proper to have a ſlight degree of mixture, to preſerve our reliſh. So, after an hour with him, I can enjoy a day's converſation with thoſe darlings of my heart.

Now, Sir, I do not appeal to you, becauſe you are, probably, of the ſame opinion with my huſband; but I appeal to your female readers, who, I am certain, will join with me in ſentiment. As a public authority is of much uſe in arguments, I could not reſtrain myſelf from making this ſublime ſentiment of the Reverend Gentleman as public as poſſible. I hope you will, therefore, give it a place in your next Number; and, by ſo doing, you cannot fail to gratify your female readers, and particulary, dear Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

Barbara Sprightly.

*P*****y*,
*20th March* 1802.

P. S. As I have never been accuſtomed to write for the preſs, I hope you will correct any grammatical errors, or wrong ſpellings, ſo that my production may come forth as perfect as poſſible. I ſuppoſe my huſband has taken the hint; I have ſeen him ſcrawling theſe two or three days paſt, perhaps you may hear from him too; but, I hope, not before I have prepoſſeſſed you in my favour.

B. S.

# On the BAD TENDENCY of the AMUSEMENTS of FASHIONABLE LIFE.

*To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.*

SIR,

I am a young man, who have, from the earliest dawn of reason, been incessantly employed in intellectual improvement. The first with of which my heart was sensible, was an imperious desire to excel in literary attainments, and my breast dilated with enthusiasm at the idea of treading in the steps of the ancient philosophers. For this purpose, I devoted my hours to solitude and study; and my parents, being in opulent circumstances, indulged me with every thing that could facilitate my purposes. I was, early in life, placed under the inspection of a sage, who was himself versed in all the subtilties of philosophy, whose mind was beautified by all the riches of ancient literature, and whose fancy was rendered peculiarly brilliant, by an acquaintance with the best poets. Literature certainly never appeared more truly fascinating than in my beloved preceptor, who was a scholar without pedantry, and evinced, most powerfully, by his actions, how pure were the principles of his philosophy. After I had acquired the knowledge of languages, I was instructed in the principles of physical and moral science, and I displayed such an eagerness to acquire knowledge, that I acquired the warmest affection of my tutor, who beheld the expansion of my mind with surprise and delight. My early compositions were submitted to his mature judgment; and though they never escaped correction, yet I generally received praise. The family mansion of my father, was peculiarly adapted for a scientific education, situated in a beautiful and romantic country, at a convenient distance from an opulent city, whence we could be readily supplied with every article which tended to the advancement of my studies. The hours that were not spent in my study, were generally passed in the most agreeable manner. Evander my tutor, and I, wandered among the extensive woodlands, which surrounded my father's mansion, and remarked, with a kind of poetical enthusiasm, the effects of the different seasons on these pleasing and romantic scenes. We traced the mazy current to its source, climbed the wooded hill, and gazed with extacy on the brilliancy of the setting sun; and visited the cottages of my father's tenants, where my bosom expanded with that philanthropy, which had been instilled into my very system, by my amiable preceptor.

One fine evening in October, we walked out into the woods, to enjoy the beauties of autumnal nature, after a day's severe application; when we wandered to a height, which commanded a distant prospect of the principal city in the neighbourhood. My visits to it had been frequent, but they were always of short duration, and my mode of life had offered me no opportunity of surveying the habits

and manners of mankind, as diſplayed in Society. I hinted a wiſh to viſit the reſidence of commerce and wealth, when my preceptor thus addreſſed me: "My dear Armin, you have no idea to what a claſs of beings you belong. Your opinions have been formed in ſuch a manner as to render you eager to expect, in a chriſtian community, honour, integrity, and ingenuouſneſs. From the authors which I have put into your hands, you will imagine your countrymen are patriotic, generous, liberal, and ingenious. I expect that the rich fund which you have drawn from the ancient philoſophers, is not merely theoretic. I would have you to hope, that their writings are precepts which the commerce of mankind will teach you to apply. Mark the event; we will make a ſhort viſit to this ſecond metropolis; I will act as your guide; I will lead you into ſituations where you will ſee the habits and manners of your fellow-creatures diſplayed, and I venture to predict, that you will return to ſolitude, diſguſted with ſociety, and fired with new ardour to proſecute your ſtudies."

I heard him with eagerneſs, but in ſilence, and agreed to put his propoſal in practice, as ſoon as poſſible; my age, figure, and expectations, rendered me worthy of the firſt companies, and I anticipated our intended perambulation, with a very pleaſing anxiety. My ingenuouſneſs made me hope, that I ſhould find every thing the reverſe of what was ſtated: but as I had no reaſon to doubt the penetrating faculties of my tutor, I thought this was a myſtery which a few days would explain.

Four days after the propoſal was agreed to, we ſet off on horſeback, attended by one ſervant, and took up our lodgings in an hotel, in a faſhionable ſtreet, which was crowded with people, whoſe countenances all indicated pleaſure and expectation. The houſe which we made our temporary home, during the ſucceſſion of the twenty-four hours, was agitated by a noiſe and buſtle, which almoſt annihilated my cogitative faculties. The paſſages were crowded by people, who were always running oppoſite ways, and who ſeemed to have no fixed purpoſe for their motions. The intolerable confuſion of voices, bells, &c. did not ſeem to be ſo diſagreeable to many of our fellow-inmates, who took a pleaſure in aiding the confuſion, by ſinging, and immoderate peals of laughter. My guide, enquiring of the perſon who waited upon us the reaſon of ſo much company being aſſembled, we were quickly informed, that this was *The Hunt and Race Week.* I had formerly been abſent, or ſick, when this ſpecies of amuſement took place; and I was told, I might expect the recommendation of novelty, at leaſt, in the variety of diverſions, which the ingenuity of ſome people contrive to concentrate in the ſpace of one ſhort week. We were informed, that this inſtitution owed its origin to the *public ſpirit* of the gentlemen, who repreſented the city in Parliament, and that they owed a conſiderable ſhare of their popularity, to their thus promoting the *welfare* and *amuſement* of the inhabitants—O Ruſſel and Sydney, ſaid I to myſelf, was it thus that ye acted?—Hunting, from its cruelty, was never a favourite amuſement with me, ſo that I could not hope much from this part of the entertainment; but I was induced by the perſuaſion of Evander, to ſtep out to ſee what a grand figure the jolly ſportſmen made, when collected together, with French horns playing before them, and a number of

of the half-clad "rabble at their heels." I looked at moſt of this with indifference, but could not help admiring the peculiar agility, and wonderful powers of the whipper-in, who ſeemed to be a maſter of his art. I obſerved this to my tutor, who gravely anſwered, that, "that *gentleman* was Sir Harry Cecil, a young man of immenſe property, and great family; a legiſlator, whoſe influence could command a peerage at any time." That perſon with the pluſh jacket, half a-dozen waiſtcoat capes, and enormous whip, Sir Harry Cecil! "Spirit of old Burleigh, uttered I, how art thou debaſed." I could ſcarce wait to ſee any more, but begged of my tutor to retire, when I gave way to my reflections. Evander told me, that the next day's amuſements would probably repay me for my preſent diſappointment; but in the mean time, we would viſit a place of very faſhionable reſort. I accompanied my friend to a neighbouring ſtreet, where I was led up a ſtaircaſe, in a very elegant houſe, and ushered into a ſpacious apartment; in which were placed two large tables, covered with green cloth, and ſurrounded by gentlemen, who appeared by their dreſs, to be of the firſt quality. Several of theſe were ſeparated into parties, and were amuſing themſelves with converſation, in which I could diſtinctly hear the words, *quiz*, *hoax*, and a number of expreſſions, which I could not diſcover to belong to any language with which I was acquainted. My attention was now called to the gentlemen at the tables, who puſhed about with a club, with broad and pointed ends, two ivory balls which were accompanied by another of a darker hue; theſe, as they came in contact with each other, ſeparated, and ſometimes dropped into little bags, appended to the corners of the table. Theſe motions affected the adverſaries with conſiderable intereſt, and each ſtroke was followed by expreſſions of pleaſure or diſappointment. One of the players, who ſeemed to be about my own age, was ſo intent upon the game, that he was totally indifferent to the objects around him; and, after trying various poſtures for taking an aim, chucked his ball with a force, that precipitated his adverſary's frequently into the pocket; when he did this, he marched a few ſteps with an exulting air, and ſeemed confident of diſplaying more powers, than if he had ſolved the moſt difficult problem of Euclid. I turned to my preceptor, and obſerved, that I thought it remarkable, that thinking beings could find amuſement in what ſeemed to me, ſo palpably childiſh; but he added to my ſurpriſe, when he informed me, that many continue at this game for ſeveral hours to the total excluſion of buſineſs or of pleaſure. Upon enquiring the name of this faſcinating game, I was anſwered, "*Billiards*." This viſit cloſed our obſervations of the firſt day, and I felt myſelf ſo entirely incapable of receiving any pleaſure from the participation of what was going forward, that I reſolved to return home again inſtantly; but my ſage friend detained me, and kept up my ſpirits, by ſuggeſting to-morrow's amuſement would amply compenſate the failure of this. Sums which were almoſt incredible; ſums in ſweep-ſtakes, matches, and king's plate which would, if duly appropriated, have diſpenſed the bleſſings of plenty to thouſands, who now want the neceſſaries of life, were to be conteſted for, by horſes, to morrow. How a horſe-race, by any effort of human ingenuity, could be made the means of drawing together ſuch a multitude of rich and poor,

young and old, I could not imagine; or what amuſement worthy of a rational being, could be extracted from this ſpecies of cruelty, I could not conceive: but the next day at noon, when I accompanied my tutor to the courſe, my wonder increaſed, upon ſeeing dukes, grooms, and gameſters, ladies in gigs, chairs, and coaches, intermixed in one common company. After ſome delay, the animals intended for the conteſt, were mounted by ſmall people, whoſe natural growth muſt have been interrupted by ſome extraordinary means. Theſe people were dreſſed in ſilken jackets, and caps of diverſe colours; and I now perceived it was almoſt ſolely owing to this mode of embelliſhment, that the amuſement created any curioſity in the multitude. The race now commenced, and the croud was inſtantly in motion; each circuit occaſioned the moſt unmeaning, and withal, the moſt intolerable uproar, I had ever heard; the vociferation encreaſed, till the heats were completed, and generally finiſhed each of them with a loud and re-iterated huzza. Completely tired of this worſe than Babel, I begged of my tutor to depart; he accompanied me, and we left this ſcene of confuſion, before half the entertainments were gone through. As we did not dine in public, nor chooſe to mix among the members of this laudable inſtitution, we enjoyed a tete-a-tete dinner at home, abſtracted from folly, noiſe, and diſorder. As we were ſitting after dinner, an invitation to the card-aſſembly, which happened to be that evening, was handed in to us from the ſtewards, one of whom had known my tutor at college. I had no wiſh to comply with the requeſt, but was induced by Evander to accompany him, as I might, without much ceremony, act as I thought proper. In the evening, we repaired to the aſſembly-room, and were introduced to a brilliant company, the greateſt part of which was ſeated at different tables at quadrille, picquet, loo, and whiſt. In a corner of the room, a party of gentlemen was engaged at cribbage; to theſe I was introduced by Evander, and was aſked by one, to make a party in the game, as one of the gentlemen was going to a loo-table, but I declined it for a very ſufficient reaſon; for it happened, I dont know whether unfortunately or not, that in the whole courſe of my reading, I never met with an author, that treated of pairs, double pryals, and ſequences. I paſſed an hour looking on, and ſaw by the countenance of the players, that all their deſires were abſorbed in the imperious one of getting a few pegs to the end of a notched ſtick! I ſoon grew tired of contemplating my fellow creatures ſo unprofitably and unworthily employed, and made a ſign of a wiſh to depart; as we came along the rows of tables, I obſerved, that many of the ladies, who ſeemed the moſt gratified, were thoſe, whoſe hair was quite gray, and whoſe ſight had failed them ſo much, that to diſtinguiſh between one kind and another, they were under the diſagreeable neceſſity of wearing ſpectacles.

This was the concluſion of the ſecond day; and, ſo extreme was my diſappointment, that I begged of Evander to quit the town early the next morning; but he replied, that he had yet another exhibition, which would take place the following morning, and after that we would depart from this aſſemblage of the moſt deteſtable folly, and loſe the recolleſtion of ſo many abſurdities, by the contemplation of nature, and the ſtudy of the works of the moſt admired philoſophers. The thought that I

ſhould

ſhould ſhortly again be in my beloved retreat ſurrounded by my favourite authors, kept me in good humour and I parted with Evander, and retired to reſt.

After an early breakfaſt, the next morning, we ſallied out, but as my tutor thought it would be rather too early for the *diverſion* we were going to partake of, we took a lounge in a bookſeller's ſhop which was on our way. In looking round, among a number of things diſplayed to attract notice, we diſcovered a ſubſcription paper for the relief of a poor ſoldier's widow, whoſe huſband and child had died of a putrid fever, and who was then ſick in the diſorder herſelf, in a miſerable little cabin in one of the ſuburbs of the town. In looking over the liſt, I could not find the names of any of the gentlemen who were ſo laviſh of their money in promoting the delectable amuſements of balls, hunts, and races. It is ſuch as theſe, thought I, that have ſuggeſted to the inimitable poet, this ſevere cenſure,

"There is no fleſh in Man's obdurate heart."

While I was meditating on this, an elderly gentlewoman entered the ſhop, who gave the maſter of it about half a guinea, which ſhe had collected in behalf of the unfortunate ſufferer. It appeared, upon inquiry, that this ſame gentlewoman was reputed to be a great methodiſt; whatever ſhe was I could not help admiring her benevolent feelings, and I was happy that I had it in my power to add my donation to her's. From the bookſeller's ſhop, we paſſed along one of the principal ſtreets, but we preſently left this, and ſteering up a dark alley, were preſently near the outlets of the town. Here a building of a particular ſtructure came in view, from which, not expecting much good, I was not anxious to enter it. "Evander, cried I, whether are you leading me." "To yonder hexagonal building, ſurmounted by a Lion paſſant; it is a cock-pit, and belongs to the firſt Duke in theſe realms." "Impoſſible, cried I, the amuſement of cock fighting, (if amuſement it can be called), is confined to the very loweſt claſs of the vulgar;" but he put an end to my doubts, by ſhewing me a printed advertiſement, wherein it was ſtated, that "a long main of cocks would be fought between Sir Harry Cecil and Evelyn Henry Parkhurſt, Eſq." "O! intolerable ſhame, that legiſlators, that thoſe who direct the manners of the people, ſhould partake in thoſe cruel amuſements, which it ſhould be the buſineſs of the Legiſlature to render unpopular to the meaneſt rabble."—I followed him implicitly into this vortex of vice and degeneracy, and a little while ſufficed to ſicken me; the low brutality and cant of the feeders; the blaſphemy and unmeaning oaths of thoſe who ſurrounded the bleeding combatants, ſoon rendered the place unfit for me or my philoſophic guide. Vexed at the follies of my fellow-men, I turned out of it, and reſolved no longer to be a witneſs of purſuits, which have for their object, the deſtruction of all virtue, humanity, and true greatneſs.

Incensed at the profligacy which appears but too palpably in almoſt all the departments of what is impertinently termed *poliſhed life*, allow me Sir, to addreſs my fellow-men from the dignified retirement of a ſcholar, in the language with which the ſtudy of philoſophy and religion ſupplies him.—If theſe are my fellow-creatures, I am every way unqualified to aſſociate with them, our purſuits have been ſo decidedly different, that it is eaſy to perceive, that one of the parties muſt be in an error.—Have I, ſaid I to myſelf, contemplated genius in all ages,

ages, made myself acquainted with the principles of almoſt every art and ſcience, for the purpoſe only, when I come into the world, of rendering myſelf unfit for the ſociety of my fellow-creatures? From the amuſements which claim the inceſſant devotion of the faſhionable world, what inſtruction, what benefit can be drawn? I learn, that their great art is to haſten or beguile the progreſs of time, it is my with, on the contrary, to arreſt it. O Divine Providence, can thy plans be vindicated, in a world, where I ſee the one part of mankind utterly unacquainted with the wants and ſufferings of the other; in a world, where the phyſical evils of our conſtitution are encreaſed, not leſſened, by the ingenuity of man. I ſee, that ſyſtems however pure, morality however exalted, are merely paſſed over in the great buſineſs of human life; and each acts more with a view of making life a ſcene of perpetual amuſement, rather than with a wiſh to promote the peace or the happineſs of others. I ſurely have not much to regret in forſaking a community, which as it is at preſent conſtituted, may wound my ſenſibility, but never promote my happineſs: ſecluded in lettered retirement, how dignified are my enjoyments! how worthy the purſuit of an immortal ſpirit!

How mean, improper, and falſe, are thoſe enjoyments, to which you ſacrifice your days and nights, and live but for yourſelves, the mereſt logician could eaſily demonſtrate. Members of a community which arrogantly boaſts the name of the moſt civilized in the world—how miſerably do ye debaſe the glory your anceſtors have won! The vail of ignorance and vice has too long ſhrouded the purſuits of the rich: it is time, that ignorance ſhould give way to wiſdom; it is time, that the cant, and the laxity of infidelity ſhould be overturned, and that morality ſubſtituted in its place, which acknowledges for its baſis, a ſimple and pure religion.—I am,

Sir, Yours, &c.

ARMIN MONTGOMERY.

---

## OBSERVATIONS on the CRIMINAL LAW of SCOTLAND With regard to ADULTERY.

Concluded from page 244.

THE idea, that marriage is the dictate of nature, and its indiſpenſible neceſſity to man in a ſtate of ſociety, might be corroborated, by regarding it as a religious ordinance; and eſpecially, by ſhewing how clearly it is recognized as ſuch, in the diſpenſations both of the Old and New Teſtaments. I am averſe, however, from entering on a diſquiſition, to which I feel myſelf unable to do complete juſtice.

IT is the tendency of adultery to ſtrike at the root of this inſtitution, which has been ſhewn to be ſo natural and neceſſary to man. For it is eſſential to its exiſtence, that the obligation of marriage, fidelity, and adherence, ſhould be reſpected. Every inſtance in which they

they are violated, is a direct outrage againſt that law of our nature, which preſcribes marriage as neceſſary to the exiſtence of ſociety; and, conſequently, againſt ſociety itſelf.

In this firſt and ſtriking point of view, it would be difficult to find any crime, which can juſtly be compared with adultery; excepting, perhaps, thoſe which tend to the total overthrow of ſociety itſelf. Even thoſe crimes, which conſiſt in the invaſion of property or life, do not infer the violation of a more poſitive or better defined natural law, than that whoſe exiſtence has juſt been eſtabliſhed.

In the *ſecond* place, adultery is, in its conſequences, highly pernicious to ſociety. Theſe conſequences admit of ſome immaterial variation, according as it is the wife, or the huſband, who has forſaken the path of duty. It is the former caſe which I ſhall employ in illuſtrating them. The difference between the two caſes is too inconſiderable to require a ſeparate view of the latter.

Generally ſpeaking, a man ſelects a woman as his partner for life, becauſe he finds, in her character, more eſtimable qualities, and a greater capability of conferring happineſs upon him, than he has ever diſcovered in any other individual of her ſex. Unleſs he has erred in this eſtimate, he finds the more to admire in her character, the longer he has an opportunity of obſerving it. His virtuous endeavours are exerted, to render this ſentiment reciprocal; and every original and aſſociated feeling of his nature, conſpires to make the ſociety of his wife an eſſential part of his ſcheme of happineſs.

How bitter is the pang which rends the heart of ſuch a huſband, when death bereaves him of the ſource of all his enjoyment! He feels himſelf alone in the world; he had known no happineſs which ſhe did not participate; he had borne no calamity which ſhe did not ſhare and ſoothe; all the cares and anxieties of his life, he had been accuſtomed freely to repoſe in her faithful boſom. Of ſuch enjoyments, and ſuch conſolations, hath this fatal event deprived him.

But light is the affliction even of a widowed huſband, in compariſon of his, who has been robbed of happineſs, by the wiles of a ſeducer. There is not one circumſtance in the diſtreſſes of the former, which the latter does not ſuffer without palliation. He has ſuſtained irretrievably the ſame loſs; he has been bereaved of the object of his deareſt affections; and of all the ſympathies, all the mutual confidence, all the tender endearments, which in her ſociety he had enjoyed. But his loſs is attended with cruel aggravations. Of the future happineſs which he had promiſed himſelf, he has been miſerably diſappointed: he is mortified, and ſtung to the quick, by the conviction, that his beſt endeavours, and even the ſuper-added motive of the marriage vow, could not ſecure to him the affections of his wife; and his heart is wrung, when fancy paints the excellence to which he had confided all his hopes of laſting happineſs, now betrayed, undermined, and at the mercy of a villain. Such are the conſequences which accrue from the wife's crime to the injured huſband; perhaps, a more mingled and more bitter cup of miſery than his, it can ſcarcely ever be the lot of humanity to drink.

And what are its conſequences to the victim of treachery herſelf? Does ſhe receive a compenſation for honour, and happineſs, in the affections of her ſeducer? Alas! if wretchedneſs can be figured, which nearly

nearly approaches to that of her much-wronged husband, it is that which she herself is doomed to suffer, when passion yields up its usurped sway to reflection and to remorse. The picture which memory and fancy then combine their powers to draw, it is scarcely for human nature to sustain.

Nor do the fatal consequences of this crime stop here. Of the marriage, whose obligations have thus been violated, there exists, perhaps, an innocent offspring. They also are materially implicated in the guilt of their mother. Their comfort in society, and many of their rights as members of it, depend on their legitimacy; and her conduct amply justifies a suspicion on that head. They too, must deeply share in the common domestic calamity; in the alienation of a mother's affections, they sustain an irreparable loss; in contemplating the wretchedness of both parents, happiness is removed far from them.

Let these infallible consequences of adultery be duly weighed; and let it be asked, is there any one crime which is productive of so extreme a degree of misery? The crimes of robbery and murder are directed against property and life. Why do we value these? Because they furnish means and opportunities of enjoyment. We inflict the highest possible punishment on the robber and murderer, because they have taken away from one human being the means and opportunities of enjoyment; and their punishment is, upon every principle, irrefragably just. Yet the adulterer poisons the fountains of the purest of all enjoyments; and we permit him to escape with impunity!

In the *third* place, adultery infers such a degree of depravity in the mind of the criminal, as to diminish the idea of security which is necessary to the comfort of society.

The motives of actions are hidden from every human eye. Like all other causes, their qualities become known to us, only from the effects which they produce. If a man does good to society, we pronounce his motive to be virtuous; if he injures it, we ascribe to his motive, the qualities of vice, or depravity.

It has appeared, that much mischief results from the crime of adultery. According to the preceding rules, therefore, we must unavoidably hold, that the criminal willed to inflict that injury; and we must impute to his motive, the corresponding character of depravity.

It has, indeed, been urged in extenuation of his guilt, that he has acted in obedience to a powerful physical impulse; at a time when passion had obtained an ascendancy over reason, and when the remote consequences of his crime could not be present to his mind. This is a plea which requires a particular examination. It involves one of the most interesting questions in criminal law; namely, whether the severity with which a crime is punished, ought to increase with the temptations to its commission.

The affirmative of that question has been adopted in sundry instances, even in our own law; and apparently with much reason. If a crime is very dangerous to society, the danger must be only the greater, that it can be committed without doing violence to any passion or feeling. Murder is a dangerous crime; but it is the less dangerous, that nature has implanted in every man, a strong abhorrence of shedding his neighbour's blood. That feeling of abhorrence must be overcome before the act is committed; and hence the crime is comparatively

tively unfrequent.* In like manner, the certainty of detection is a powerful motive to abſtain from the commiſſion of any crime—becauſe the fear of puniſhment muſt firſt be conquered. Crimes, therefore, are unfrequent, which can only be committed in ſituations where detection and eſcape are difficult; ſuch as robberies by day, in a ſtreet, or thorough-fare.

Thoſe crimes, therefore, are the moſt dangerous, which, at the ſame time that they deeply injure ſociety, may be perpetrated without any previous ſtruggle with paſſion or feeling; and in circumſtances which render detection difficult, and puniſhment doubtful. Thus, revenue laws impoſe reſtraints on the rights of property, and the freedom of trade: offences againſt them, therefore, not only occaſion no conteſt between juſtice and feeling, but have the natural feelings of the criminal on their ſide. Thus alſo, in a commercial country, forgery is not only a crime moſt dangerous in itſelf; but, from the undiſturbed caution and circumſpection with which it is committed, and the difficulty of procuring evidence againſt the criminal, there are powerful temptations to try the ſucceſs of it. Such crimes, accordingly, are frequent; and, when detected, are always puniſhed with the moſt unrelenting rigour.

Adultery is a crime of this laſt claſs. It unites all the qualities I have enumerated. It is in its conſequences moſt injurious and antiſocial; it may be oppoſed by reaſon, but it is aided by paſſion; it is of an occult nature, and therefore difficult of detection. Why then, diſtinguiſh betwixt it and the other offences of the ſame claſs with reſpect to the ſeverity with which it is puniſhed?

On this head, (the depravity of the criminal,) I have only to add, that the crime of adultery implies another, of no mean enormity, namely, *perjury*; a crime, which our law puniſhes, in ſimple caſes, with conſiderable rigour. It is only when complicated with the ſtill more atrocious offence of adultery, that it eſcapes with impunity!

In every point of view, therefore, the guilt of adultery is manifeſtly moſt malignant and enormous. The concluſion is ſo obvious, as to be ſcarcely worth ſtating; not merely that it ought to be puniſhed, but that it ought to be puniſhed, in every inſtance, with exemplary ſeverity.

Let me add a ſingle word with reſpect to the conſequences of the impunity which at preſent attends this crime. Of theſe, the moſt obvious is, the frequency of its occurrence; a fact to which the record of our Conſiſtorial Court bears ample and melancholy teſtimony. This fact ought to create no ſurpriſe; conſidering with what feelings the crime is beheld by the people. When an example of it is mentioned, do they ſhudder at the complicated wretchedneſs which it produces? No; the criminal loſes in no reſpect his ſtation in ſociety: his reception among his equals is not leſs favourable than formerly: perhaps, he is envied for the victory he has gained, or for the attractions which atchieved it. Is it poſſible, that this is the light in which the crime would be viewed, if a diſgraceful puniſhment were its certain conſequence?

The only inquiry which remains is, What puniſhment is peculiarly commenſurate to the offence?

* The remark might be ſtill better illuſtrated, by an alluſion to the more atrocious and more rare deſcriptions of this crime; as the murder of a parent, a wife, or a child.

On this queſtion, I ſhall ſay but a few words. Perhaps the preceeding remarks on the comparative atrocity of the crime, might warrant the recommendation of employing in every inſtance, the ſevere puniſhment which our law has expreſsly pointed out.* At the ſame time, it is not the ſeverity, but the infamy, and certainty, of puniſhments, in which their terror conſiſts. Whatever correction is thought the moſt applicable; let it with unerring certainty overtake the criminal; and the ends of public juſtice will be ſatisfied. Yet the law ought to be conſiſtent with itſelf, in proportioning the ſeverity of the puniſhment to the enormity of the crime. "It is an eſſential point," ſays Monteſquieu, "that there ſhould be a certain proportion in puniſhments; becauſe it is eſſential, that a great crime ſhould be avoided, rather than a leſſer; and that which is more pernicious to ſociety, than that which is leſs. *

THE object of the preceeding remarks will have been attained, if they ſhall be ſo fortunate as to excite the attention of the public to the ſubject to which they relate. It is a ſubject, which cannot be indifferent to any wife and good man; for no good man, and no real friend to his country and his kind, can view with indifference, the evidence which an inveſtigation of it affords, of the decay of morals, and of virtue among his countrymen.

X. Y.

* Mr Hume, who diſapproves of the ſeverity of the puniſhment of adultery by our law, ſuſpects, that the act 1563, which was paſſed in the very heat of the Reformation, may have chiefly originated in that moroſe and auſtere temper with which the people of Scotland were then infected. I feel ſome hesitation to adopt this opinion; conſidering, that during the reign of popery, marriage was regarded as a ſacrament; and all violations of the marriage vow would accordingly be accounted ſacrilegious. The crime ſhould rather have appeared leſs atrocious, when the Reformation diminiſhed the ſacredneſs of marriage.

* Sp. of Laws B. vi. c. 16.

## *To the Editors of the Scots Magazine.*

GENTLEMEN,

IN looking into your Magazine for February, I was conſiderably ſtruck with the obſervations of ORELLUS on Ruſtic Happineſs and Independence; which delineate, with equal truth and energy, a character new to the moraliſt, and highly worthy of his attentive examination. A man of genius, in humble life, condemned by neceſſity to mechanical labour; who yet conceals, under the diſguiſe of a homely garb and ruſtic manners, an elegance of taſte and feeling, a conſcious dignity of mind, and an eager obſervation of mankind, is an object not leſs of admiration than of ſympathy; for in few ſituations is the moral riſque greater. Your correſpondent has ſketched, *con amore*, a ſyſtem of happineſs for ſuch a character; but his views of the ſubject appear to me ſo erroneous in principle, and ſo dangerous in their practical tendency, that I am induced to offer a few reflections, as a corrective to the impreſſions which they

they may have left on the minds of ſome of your readers.

It is a maxim of undiſputed authority, that, in all queſtions relating to human conduct, the teſt of experience, whenever it can be fairly applied, is final and deciſive; and conſtitutes the higheſt degree of probability, which is attainable on ſuch ſubjects. Accordingly, the great uſe of hiſtory, and eſpecially of its moſt intereſting branch, Biography, is to furniſh mankind with a ſtock of moral facts; and thus to give to the principles of practical wiſdom, the certainty and ſtability of a ſcience, founded on experiment. From the intricacy of the conſiderations involved in an eſtimate of character, it may often, indeed, be difficult to produce a caſe ſo exactly in point, that all parties ſhall agree in conſidering it as a juſt example. In the preſent inſtance, however, there can be no heſitation. The hiſtory of Burns muſt preſent itſelf to every mind; and ſo cloſe is the reſemblance between the well-known character of that unfortunate victim of genius and paſſion, and the ideal portrait drawn by your correſpondent, that not the ſlighteſt difference of feature or lineament is diſcernible. The ſame unlimited indulgence of enthuſiaſtic feelings, and keen contempt of common minds, are characteriſtic of both. It is certainly no very prepoſſeſſing circumſtance of your correſpondent's theory, that it points directly to a character, whoſe misfortunes and errors, however ſtrongly they excite our regret and pity, muſt form the ſtrongeſt poſſible objection to an imitation of his conduct.

In ſuggeſting this remark, however, it is far from being my intention to depreciate thoſe enjoyments, which men, framed like Burns, derive from the ardour of their affections, and the peculiar force and vivacity of their imagination. My object is merely to ſhew, from experience, the danger of ſetting up feeling or ſentiment as the rule of action; and of conſidering an unfettled enthuſiaſm as a more honourable quality than that firm and manly reaſon, which, without impairing the inherent vigour of the mind, checks its caprices, and directs its powers, with ſteadineſs and effect to their proper objects. In reality, your correſpondent's ſyſtem is reprehenſible, not ſo much on account of what he has ſaid on the pleaſures of taſte, as of what he has *erred to ſay* on the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing habits of ſelf command, the great fundamental principle of happineſs to all mankind; but, to perſons of the character he deſcribes, peculiarly and eminently requiſite. Thoſe who are acquainted with the general principles of human nature, muſt be convinced, that, in no ſpecies of character is a ſyſtematical oppoſition to the prevailing bias more neceſſary. The two leading faculties of the mind, as all know, are Reaſon and Imagination; and the chief ſecret of mental regulation, conſiſts in maintaining between them ſuch a due equilibrium and balance of power, as that neither may ſubjugate the other, or impede its activity in its own peculiar province. In men of genius, the imagination is naturally predominant; a diſtinction eſſential to their intellectual ſuperiority, but often deſtructive of that ſolid felicity which is more deſireable than eminence. Nature, in the production of exalted minds, ſeems to depart from her general principle, and to form the individual, leſs for himſelf than for the ſpecies. It ought, therefore, to be the firſt and the laſt recommendation to thoſe who feel in themſelves ſymptoms of this character, to cultivate and ſtrengthen their reaſon, on a principle of duty; as the only means of preſerving that power o-

ver their own minds, which is alike neceſſary to happineſs, to uſefulneſs, and to real reſpectability in ſociety.

But if this diſcipline be uſeful in general, even where affluence and rank allow ſome ſcope for eccentric ſallies, how much more is it requiſite where poverty has drawn the line of prudence ſo cloſely round the individual, that it touches him on all ſides, and leaves no ſpace for the play of the imagination?

It is not my deſign to deduce any ſyſtem of conduct from theſe principles: but if I were diſpoſed to follow your correſpondent's example in this reſpect, I ſhould by no means, leave out of my ſcheme, the pleaſures of taſte and ſympathy, much leſs thoſe which ariſe from the purſuit of knowledge; but I would with confidence lay down *an enlightened diſcharge of relative duties of life*, as the baſis and great work of happineſs, to the claſs of men for whom his obſervations are intended. Leſt I ſhould appear, however, to be indulging a ſpirit of indiſcriminate, common-place morality, than which, I am ſenſible nothing is more irkſome to a reflecting perſon; I ſhall add a remark or two to illuſtrate my idea. Though the obligations of duty are common to all, yet it is eaſy to perceive, that a ſcheme of life, in which the purſuit of moral excellence ſhould form the leading principle, would not be adapted to the generality of mankind. They would neither underſtand it in its true meaning, nor are they capable of putting it in execution. They require an object more ſuited to the groſſneſs of their conceptions; and the acquiſition of money, as demanding regular induſtry; and the exerciſe of ſome of the virtues is perhaps, the beſt that could be deviſed for them. I have in view, only the ſmall number of thoſe, who, poſſeſſing a cultivated underſtanding, and placed in a humble ſphere, diſdain to be engroſſed by ſo ſordid a paſſion, as the thirſt of gain. To ſuch then, I would recommend a philoſophic attention to the moral offices of life, as furniſhing them with that which they want moſt, a purſuit of ſufficient intereſt and importance to engage their thoughts, and to ſupply them with practical occaſions for the exertion of their faculties. Nothing can ſhew greater ignorance, than to ſuppoſe, that the talents of any individual can be above the duties which he owes in his ſocial capacity. Whoever conſiders attentively, the degree of information and ability neceſſary to the judicious diſcharge of a ſingle domeſtic duty, the education of children, will be far from entertaining this opinion.

I cannot but think likewiſe, that by viewing his domeſtic relations in their proper light, a poor man may accommodate himſelf to thoſe illuſtrious characters whom he admires in hiſtory, much better than by reading the detail of their actions, which, by the conſtant mention of ſplendid employments, muſt often ſuggeſt the mortifying contraſt of his own obſcure condition. In the boſom of the family ſcene, every man acts the ſame part; rank and fortune create no difference; the only diſtinction is virtue, or intelligence. It is here, therefore, that the moral equality of the ſpecies is moſt ſtrongly impreſſed, and it is on re-entering this ſcene, that he whoſe mind has been depreſſed during the day by a ſervile employment, reſumes, at once, the natural dignity of man, and may contemplate himſelf on a level with the moſt diſtinguiſhed of his ſuperiors. The patriarchal functions are in their own nature, grave and venerable; and even in the humbleſt circumſtances, when undebaſed by ignorance and ſtupidity, will excite reſpect in every virtuous mind.

From

From domeſtic life, the next ſtep is, to the intercourſe which we hold with our fellows in ſociety; and it may be ſaid, that at this point, the particular duties of men of talents properly commence. They ought to conſider themſelves as formed ſpecially for the public; and as their natural influence over mankind is powerful, they are under a moral obligation to employ it for their improvement and advantage. The love of honourable diſtinction, which, in men of this character, is a principle of great vigour, is of the higheſt utility in prompting them to a full exertion of their powers. But how, it will be aſked, is this paſſion to be gratified by thoſe, who have not the means of gaining the attention of their ſuperiors, and whoſe equals in rank are incapable of eſtimating their qualities: The latter remark, however, is true only in a limited, and that the leaſt important ſenſe. The common people are indeed no judges of refined ſentiment; conſequently it will be requiſite for ſuch as wiſh to obtain their reſpect and confidence, to reſerve the unchaſtiſed ſallies of fancy, for that ſmall circle of congenial minds, in which all love to unbend themſelves. Is not this caution neceſſary in every ſtation? But they are not incompetent judges of reaſon and good ſenſe, applied to ſubjects within their comprehenſion; and it may be truly affirmed, that among no claſs of men will an uſeful ſuperiority of underſtanding, create a more decided influence. Their ſuffrage cannot indeed beſtow wealth or political authority; but the natural reward of genius, which it will always attain when it appears under its proper viſible form of *wiſdom*, is not emolument, but conſideration; and that aſcendant over the minds of men, of which rank and office are chiefly to be valued as the oſtenſible ſigns, and authentic indications. Inſtead, however, of enlarging on this topic, I ſhall take the liberty to refer your readers to the life of Dr Robertſon, by Profeſſor Stewart; where they will find the principles on which ſpeculative talents may be accommodated to active life, exemplified in the conduct of a man of acknowledged genius, and illuſtrated by the remarks of a writer, whoſe captivating eloquence of ſtyle is not more fitted to ſeize the attention, than the philoſophic comprehenſion of his views to reward it with important inſtruction. It has long been to me a matter of ſurprize, that the admirable work of this writer on the Human Mind is not more popular. This is undoubtedly owing, in a conſiderable degree, to the expenſive form in which it is publiſhed; and I here take the firſt opportunity of publickly entering my individual proteſt againſt the injudicious cuſtom, ſtill too prevalent among writers of eminence, of printing works of general utility in quarto; which is in effect, transferring their inſtructions from thoſe numerous claſſes who would receive them with deference and gratitude, to the opulent and diſſipated, who neglect and deſpiſe them. Authors ſhould be acquainted, that the great majority of readers make it a rule, never to purchaſe a quarto book.

P. C.

# STRICTURES on the LIFE and WRITINGS of the Celebrated BARON HALLER.

Continued from page 207.

PHYSIOLOGY then, Sir, is a branch of medical knowledge, which, penetrating into the intimate ſtructure of the various parts of the body, inquires into thoſe laws by which man is formed, and developed, and grows, and lives, and decays and dies; in what manner each organ performs its proper motions, and regulates the offices to which it is deſtined; by what means the organs, whoſe neceſſary functions continually tend to their own deſtruction, are capable of being repaired by nouriſhment and ſleep; by what mechaniſm, a power, the principle of which is unknown to us, ſometimes executes, at the command of the will, actions which are neceſſary to the preſervation and proſperity of man; and, at other times produces, independently of the will, operations which are eſſential to his exiſtence.

PHYSIOLOGY alſo inveſtigates the the mode in which the changes in theſe organs, at one time are the cauſe, and at another time the effect, of diſorders in the vital functions; what connection exiſts between the alterations in theſe functions, and the diſeaſes of the parts which execute them; and laſtly, in what manner remedies of every kind, by their actions on theſe organs, poſſeſs the power of re-eſtabliſhing order in the animal œconomy.

THIS moſt important ſcience, the great and good Haller, as was obſerved above, made the principal object of his ſtudy. In making this choice, he was well aware, that the ſubject of his inveſtigation, having been long devoted to the ſpirit of ſyſtem, had become ſuſpicious among philoſophical phyſicians. No man knew better, that phyſiology had for ages been involved in hypothetical ſubtlety, and incumbered with metaphyſical, and mechanical, and chemical hypotheſes. But theſe objections were what he propoſed, and hoped to obviate. By eſtabliſhing phyſiology on its only ſolid foundation, anatomical knowledge, he entertained the hope of rendering it as certain as any other phyſical ſcience; a ſcience by which philoſophers might learn the knowledge of nature, and where phyſicians might find a baſis on which they might ſupport their practice.

SUCH then was the arduous taſk in which this great maſter of ſcience engaged; to eſtabliſh phyſiology on an exact anatomy of man, and of other animals, the latter of which has been ſucceſsfully applied to elucidate many of the laws of the animal œconomy: To baniſh from phyſiology both that metaphyſical jargon, which has ſo long ſerved in all the ſciences to cover real ignorance under ſcientific words; and thoſe theories, whether mathematical or chemical, which have been doubted of, even by mathematicians and chemiſts themſelves, and which are conſtantly made uſe of with ſo much more confidence, or adopted with greater reſpect, in pro-

por-

portion as the maſters or ſcholars, are more completely ignorant of the foundations, on which they have been erected. And to ſubſtitute, in room of all theſe ſyſtems, *general facts*, confirmed by obſervation and experiment. To atchieve this great reformation in phyſiology, it was neceſſary to poſſeſs ſagacity to lay hold of ſuch general facts as experiment, on an extenſive ſcale, had eſtabliſhed, to try to aſcertain their cauſes, and yet to acknowledge, that in all the ſciences, there are bounds, beyond which it is doubtful, whether the human mind will ever penetrate, but which it aſſuredly cannot paſs, but by the aſſiſtance of time, and a long courſe of laborious reſearch.

Such was the plan which the great Haller had formed; and he purſued it with that indefatigable diligence with which he proſecuted all his other labours, as an accurate and profound natural philoſopher. He was ſo truly original in phyſiology, that even in his own time, his cotemporaries and rivals, did not pretend to diſpute the palm with him, excepting in a few ſubordinate inſtances, and unreluctantly placed him in the firſt rank of writers on the ſubjects which he diſcuſſed.

Extensively acquainted with the ſentiments of others reſpecting the œconomy of the human body, ſtruck with that diverſity of opinion which they held on this ſubject, and convinced, that the only means of inveſtigating truth, was by careful and candid experiment, the immortal author of the *Elementa Phyſiologiæ*, undertook the arduous taſk of exploring the phenomena of human nature for himſelf, and of tracing them to their original ſource. In theſe purſuits, he was no leſs induſtrious than ſucceſsful; and, there is hardly any function of the body, on which his experiments did not reflect either a new or a ſtronger light.

In this great work, all the parts of the human body are deſcribed; and, the reader has an opportunity of examining the opinions which have been recommended by celebrated authors, who, prior to, or cotemporary with Haller, had attributed different uſes to the ſame parts. Haller does not always decide between theſe opinions; but, ſometimes he ſatisfactorily proves, that they ought all to be rejected. Nothing, of importance, that had been previouſly publiſhed, eſcaped his obſervation, and he almoſt uniformly added remarks of his own, to the intelligence which he had received from books or from converſation.

We have already declined to diſcuſs at large the merits of the *Elementa*; but we cannot, in juſtice, take leave of them without obſerving, that the exquiſite knowledge relative to the human frame, which the author has diſplayed, his indefatigable reſearches into the facts and opinions of all his predeceſſors; his profound ſkill in comparative anatomy, and the application of the whole to illuſtrate the laws and functions of the various organs of the human frame, exhibit ſuch an aſſemblage of bright talents, of learning, of induſtry, of penetration, and of genius, as will undoubtedly tranſmit the author's name to lateſt poſterity, as one of the moſt ſucceſsful contributers to uſeful knowledge.

Neither ſhall we here enter into the immenſe detail of errors which Haller has deſtroyed in phyſiology; of the new parts which he has added; of the ingenious and deep views which he has opened; of the doubts which he has cleared up; and of the theories which he has perfected or reformed. This would would be to copy near the whole

of

of his work. We will diſmiſs the ſubject with obſerving, that it was not long neceſſary for him to labour alone in this arduous inquiry. The example of the preceptor inſpired his pupils with the ſpirit of induſtrious exertion. Zinn, Zimmerman, Caldani of Pavia, and many others, animated by a generous emulation, laboured with indefatigable induſtry to proſecute and to perfect the diſcoveries of their great maſter. And the mutual exertions of the teacher and of his ſtudents, not only tended to forward the progreſs of medical ſcience, but placed the philoſophy of the human body on a more ſure, and on an almoſt entirely new foundation.

The intrinſic excellence of the Elementa, has betrayed us into a longer digreſſion than we intended; but a detailed account of ſo celebrated a performance, may not prove unintereſting to ſome of your readers, and the remaining incidents of Haller's life, we ſhall endeavour to condenſate within the narroweſt poſſible compaſs.

On his return from La Roche, the citizens of Berne elected Haller a member of the Chamber of Appeal for the German diſtrict, of the committees for matrimonial affairs, and for bettering the ſituation of the clergy in the French diſtrict of the Canton. He was alſo appointed perpetual aſſeſſor of the Council of Health, with an annual ſalary of L. 100, as a token of the gratitude of his country, for having declined ſo many ſplendid offers from foreign courts, and for preferring the intereſt of his native city, to the advancement of his fortune.

In theſe various offices and ſituations, he performed the moſt eſſential ſervices to the ſtate, by planning and promoting uſeful inſtitutions; by ſuggeſting neceſſary alterations in the police; and by enacting new laws and regulations. In his official capacity of aſſeſſor to the Council of Health, he more eſpecially ſubſerved the intereſts of humanity, as the inſtitutor and patron of the moſt important regulations. Among theſe, may be mentioned, the prohibition of emperics, the recovery of drowned perſons, and the means of checking the progreſs of an infectious diſtemper, which at that time raged among the cattle in various parts of Europe.

On another occaſion, he evinced himſelf the friend of the poor and the deſtitute, by his active interference to obtain from government a public eſtabliſhment for orphans, by his ardent zeal in making proviſion for that inſtitution, and by drawing up the plan by which its internal œconomy ſhould be regulated. As a member of the œconomical ſociety, he laboured much to improve the ſtate of agriculture, and performed many experiments with the view of obtaining ſo deſirable an end. In the meetings of the great council, when important points were under deliberation, he delivered his opinion with a manly freedom, and with a glowing eloquence, uttered the ſuggeſtions of a ſound judgment and of a feeling heart.

Hitherto we have chiefly contemplated this great man enlarging the boundaries of ſcience, and enlightening her horizon from his cloſet; we have now to repreſent him diſplaying the talents of a patriot and of a politician, on the theatre of public life. In the year 1766, we find him engaged as a mediator, in ſome territorial differences, which had interrupted the harmony formerly ſubſiſting between the Vallais and the Canton of Berne. Tranquillity was eſtabliſhed by a ſucceſsful negociation, in which he fixed the new boundaries of theſe adjacent ſtates. He was afterwards

aſſociated with ſome of the moſt enlightened characters of the Republic, in arbitrating on the diſſenſions, when theſe took place at Geneva. The principal papers addreſſed to the then powerful court of Verſailles, regarding a certain change projected at Vevay, came from his pen; and, reſpecting the ſame arrangement, he had a perſonal interview with the French ambaſſador. We find him alſo employed in framing the articles of a treaty, relative to the purchaſe of ſalt, which the Canton of Berne contracted with the Elector of Bavaria.

At the cloſe of theſe public functions, Haller, who had now attained his ſixty-ſecond year, reſigned his political character, and retired to the private walks of life. The remainder of his days he ſpent in the boſom of his family, and in the diſcharge of his relative duty to every individual with whom he ſtood connected. And, although his health was apparently on the decline, the vigour of his intellects remained undiminiſhed.

He now reſumed his literary labours, which his avocations, as a public functionary, had neceſſarily interrupted. In the year 1768, he publiſhed his hiſtory of the Swiſs plants, of which mention is made above; and, in 1771, ſcience was enriched with the firſt part of his *Bibliotheca Medicina*, or Medical Library. Than this intereſting performance, no work of Haller makes a more decided appreciation of the vaſt importance of early and perſevering application. We have adverted to his early habit of committing to writing his opinion of the books which he peruſed, and of their reſpective authors. This mode of reading which he adopted in the 18th year of his life, and rigidly adhered to, neceſſarily accumulated a great maſs of materials, which conſtituted the foundation of the Medical Library; a work which he ſeems to have planned, and in part executed, even previous to his improved edition of Boerhaave's *Methodus Studii Medici*, which appeared in the year 1751.

Boerhaave was in the habit of recommending to his ſtudents, the books neceſſary to be conſulted on every ſubject diſcuſſed in his prelections. Of theſe authors an inaccurate and ſurreptitious catalogue was printed in the year 1726, compriſed within the compaſs of a ſmall 8vo volume. In this piratical volume, many intereſting obſervations on the merits of the reſpective writers were forgotten, and the names of many authors, both ancient and modern, entirely omitted. Theſe deficiencies in the ſurrepritious editions, Haller engaged to remedy; and, in his hands, the publication extended to two 4to volumes. That the merit of this excellent compilation may be duly appreciated, it is requiſite to obſerve, that, in the various lexicons and catalogues of medical authors then extant, nothing was to be found but a detailed liſt of names, and of performances, without any alluſion to the authors' ſcope or deſign. But, in the volumes before us, the notice of each work is accompanied with an able critical eſtimate of its doctrines, of its tendency, and of the merits of its execution. A department of Haller's labours, as an editor, which ſtamps the higheſt value upon the book. In this manner, Haller, purſuant to the claſſical method adopted by Boerhaave, has commented on more than four thouſand volumes.

The ſame plan was extended in his own great work, the *Bibliotheca*; but here, the details are more minute and circumſtantial. In this performance, the following arrangement is obſerved; the author exhibits a ſuccinct, but accurate hiſtory

of every department of medicine, from its earlieſt origin to his own times; and, by a connected view of the facts, indicating the ſtage of its progreſs in the other branches, during each intervening period, he has rendered his publication in ſome meaſure a compend of the general hiſtory of medicine, in its riſe, progreſs, and ſucceſſive revolutions. Haller's compleat knowledge of ancient and modern languages, enabled him to ſurvey, with accuracy, the extenſive field before him; and his indefatigable induſtry, conjoined with acute diſcernment, enabled him to develope and to exhibit, in a luminous detail, the ſtate of phyſic among the ancients, in its twofold departments of theory and practice. Indeed, the great erudition and the ſound judgment diſplayed in his able appreciation of the reſpective merits of theſe ages in medicine, render this department of his performance in the higheſt degree intereſting and inſtructive.

In eſtimating the labour of modern phyſicians, he is candid and impartial. His intimate knowledge of every ſubject which came under his review, eminently qualified him to draw the line of diſtinction between hypothetical reaſoning and ſound obſervation, and to guard the young and incautious phyſician againſt ſuch theoretical errors and partial prejudices, as are but too apt to influence his practice, and to warp his judgment. The merit of this great performance is ſtill farther enhanced, by the biographical notices of the authors ſubjoined to his account of celebrated works. He makes mention of all the different editions which came under his knowledge, and he gives ſpecific notices of ſuch as were in his own poſſeſſion.

Such is the plan adopted in the *Bibliotheca*, and ſuch the manner of execution. The indolent may bluſh, and even the laborious muſt bear with aſtoniſhment, that this treatiſe of medical information contains either brief or more detailed accounts, of no fewer than 14,000 volumes! The literary hiſtory of phyſic, ranked high among the favourite purſuits of Haller. This publication muſt, of courſe, prove highly acceptable to ſuch as poſſeſs a congenial taſte for the ſame liberal inquiries, and indeed, it will merit, and richly reward, the attention of every perſon attached to curious and intereſting information.

Eight 4to volumes of this work appeared during the author's life, between the years 1771 and 1778. The anatomical, including the phyſiological, the botanical, and the chirurgical hiſtories, occupy two volumes each, and compriſe a candid narrative of theſe reſpective departments of medicine from the earlieſt date to the period of publication. Two volumes on the practice of phyſic, were publiſhed by Haller himſelf, a third after his deceaſe by Dr Tribelot, and a fourth by Dr Braides of Childenſheim, from the author's manuſcript, to which the learned editor has made intereſting additions.

Independent of this laborious work, Haller, during the latter period of his life, occaſionally furniſhed the editors of the *Bibliotheque Raiſonné*, with extracts from eminent publications. He alſo furniſhed many valuable contributions to the ſupplement of the *French Encyclopedie*, and to the improved 4to edition of the ſame work, publiſhed at Verdun, and for the Dictionary of Natural Hiſtory, printed at the ſame place. He had alſo reſolved on a new edition of his great work on Phyſiology, the firſt volume of which appeared in 1777, only a few months before his death.

Of Haller's labours as an editor, we have only mentioned his edition

of

of the *Flora Senensis of C. Henricus Ruppius*, and of the *Methodus Studii Medici of Boerhaave*. These we conſidered as particularly entitled to honourable mention; becauſe, from the numerous improvements, and the enlargements by the editor, they may be conſidered as new works. We however, intended to notice, as we went along, many other works which he ſent abroad into the world, accompanied with learned prefaces, critical annotations, or valuable corrections. But on inſpecting a catalogue of his works, we found the number of books edited by him ſo very great, that merely to ſpecify them would be furniſhing an article of no inconſiderable length We muſt therefore content ourſelves with referring your readers for information on this ſubject, to the catalogue of his works, printed under his own direction, and publiſhed at the end of the ſixth volume of the *Literæ ab Eruditis veræ ad Alb. Hallerum scriptæ*.

Of one other book, however, which he edited we feel inclined to take ſome notice; his edition of the *Prælectiones Academicæ in proprias institutiones rei Medici Hermanni Boerhaave cum notis*, publiſhed in ſeven volumes at Gottingen, from the year 1740 to 1744. Of the merits of the inſtitutes of Boerhaave, which contain the heads of theſe lectures, this is not the place to enter on a critical diſcuſſion; ſuffice it to ſay, *en paſſant*, that the plan on which they are written is very methodical and very diſtinct; that ſome of the moſt intereſting diſcoveries in anatomy and phyſiology, previous to their appearance, are recorded in a ſtile remarkably cloſe and conciſe; that many of the laws of the animal œconomy are explained; and that, interſperſed indeed with no ſmall portion of hypothetical conjecture, they contain many intereſting obſervations relative to the action of medicines on the human body.

Independent, however, of the merit of the original inſtitutes, Haller's edition of the *Prælectiones* is peculiarly valuable, on account of the wonderful aſſemblage of intereſting facts, relative to the œconomy of the human frame, as well as to that of the lower animals, contained in his notes, by which he illuſtrates, confirms, or corrects, the poſitions and concluſions of his great maſter. The application of all theſe facts, may not always be very obvious; but, the claſſical reader will be aſtoniſhed at the learning and ingenuity diſplayed in theſe profound illuſtrations; and, he will be particularly pleaſed at the manner in which they bear upon the great argument of *Final Cauſes*, for the exiſtence of a Supremely Good and Intelligent Being.

To the peruſal of the *Prælectiones*, the writer of this article is indebted for much valuable phyſiological information. The book is by no means duly known to the junior part of the medical men of this place, and he has ſpoken of it to not a few, who were perfect ſtrangers to its merits, having never turned over a ſingle page of it. One great cauſe of the undeſerved neglect of this excellent performance, may be the language in which it is written. Although often claſſically pure, Haller's Latin, it muſt be confeſſed, like that of moſt other German writers, is occaſionally harſh and grating to the ear; (although by no means ſo much ſo, as that of ſome later authors of that country.) But, to a perſon acquainted with the language, and who underſtands the ſubject, he is abundantly intelligible. Inſomuch, that a tranſlation of this work would be no inſuperable taſk, and certainly it would conſtitute a valuable acquiſition to Engliſh literature.

The active imagination of Hal-

ler, taking a retrospective survey of those civil and political concerns, which so lately engrossed a considerable share of his attention, produced, between the years 1771 and 1774, three political romances, in which he has discussed the respective principles of despotic, monarchical, and republican governments. In one of these, he delineates, with a masterly hand, the glaring abuses of uncontrouled authority, while the hero of his narrative, evinces, by his conduct, that a virtuous and intelligent sovereign may promote the happiness of his dependents, even amid the horrors of oriental despotism. In another of these pieces, he expatiates on the advantages of a limited monarchy, where the balance of power is justly poized, equally remote from the extremes of absolute power, and of ungovernable anarchy. In the third, he descants with the animation and spirit of an ancient Roman; on the superior advantages of a representative government; and proves its friendly tendency to foster the virtue of patriotism, and to call forth the exertions of genius. In these romances, he discovers sound principles of legislation, great political sagacity, an intimate acquaintance with human nature, and an extensive knowledge of history.

HITHERTO we have contemplated this great man, chiefly in his character of a most erudite scholar, and of an able politician; it remains, that we should view him in the still more interesting light of a pious man, and of a sound Christian. And here, we observe him arguing the necessity of the existence of a Supreme Being, and contending for the other fundamental principles of natural religion, from a comprehensive view of creation, in its greatest effects, as well as in its minutest arrangements. But he has not stopped here, for in following him farther, we find him demonstrating the divine origin of the Christian Institution, from a profound study of that book in which its doctrines, and the history of its Founder are recorded; from the excellency of its morality; from its adaptation to the circumstances of mankind; and, from its tendency to ameliorate the condition of human nature. In short, we find him proving himself, both by the tenor of his life, and by the scope of his writings, the zealous friend and the able advocate of revelation.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

---

## *To the Editor of the Scots Magazine,*

THE following verses were designed to be inserted in a new edition of the Siller Gun, a poem written by a Mr Mayne, to commemorate, in a burlesque style, an ancient practice still continued at Dumfries. One of the Scotish kings gave a silver gun to the Trades of that city, to be a prize to whoever among them should excel in shooting. The silver gun is still shot for by the citizens, who keep a holiday on the occasion. Enumerating the fiddlers present, he adds,

BUT wha's this hiltin' in the rear,
Sae fast, fae bonie, and fae clear?
It's Dingwall to Apollo dear
Whase modest merit,
O'er-clouded a' his hopes wi' fear,
And cow'd his spirit.

Aft when the Waits were playin' by,
I've heard his Viol wi' a sigh,
Dear as the sounds that never die
O' parting sweet,
Saft as a Mither's lullabie
When babies greet.

The bonie Push aboon Traquair,
And Mary Scott o' Yarrow fair,
The Broom,—and—O I wish I were
Where Helen lies,
He play'd in tones that suit despair
When beauty dies.

# LITERARY EXTRACTS

AND

# NOTICES.

## CABANIS ON THE TEMPERAMENTS OF THE ANCIENTS.

AMONGST the various branches of ſcience that have occupied the attention of the French National Inſtitute, few are of more importance to the philoſophical world, than its reſearches into the human conſtitution. As France has long excelled in chemical and other phyſical knowledge, it has been obſerved with regret, that the effects of a continual application to the inanimate parts of nature have been fatal to the progreſs of moral ſcience; that while her diſcoveries in the arts have promoted the happineſs of thouſands, her reveries in morality have undermined the pillars of virtue, and expiated the errors of philoſophy with blood. On the other hand, thoſe ſpeculative men who are friendly to the real intereſts of humanity, have been leſs acquainted with the phyſical principles of our nature, than is conſiſtent with the accuracy of true inveſtigation. Inſtead of conſidering man as a compound of body and mind, they have viewed him as a pure intelligence. Entirely forgetful of the influence of the material part of his conſtitution, over his intellectual and moral faculties, their obſervations have been vague and general; in the horrors of materialiſm, they have abandoned truth. In reality, it is only by a union of moral and phyſical ſcience, that the laws of human nature can be fully aſcertained. The character of the individual is *radically* formed by the conſtitution of his body. His acuteneſs of ſenſation, his accuracy of perception, his ſtrength of memory, the liveline's of his fancy, the clearneſs of his judgment, ariſe from the original ſtructure of his frame, which operates even on circumſtances apparently adventitious.

It cannot be denied, that habit and accidental ſituation have great influence on the human mind; but then it muſt be conſidered, that habits are the offſpring of conſtitutional bias; and ſituation though it may ſtrengthen ſome particular exertion of the powers, cannot of itſelf create a faculty.

So far may the influence of conſtitution be obſerved in every ſituation of life, that nothing is more common than to obſerve ſimilar effects ariſe from ſimilar bodily conformations, in every rank of ſociety. There are certain conformations that incline to vanity, inſipidity, ficklene's, boldneſs; in ſhort to every thing virtuous or vicious, if left to their own natural operation. It is not however affirmed, that men are obliged to be either, from any particular conformation of body. The intellectual faculties are generally more affected by this than the moral. He who is able to diſtinguiſh right from wrong, in any ſhape, is without excuſe, though the ardent ſenſibility which promotes and encourages the diſcharge of duty be almoſt unknown to his breaſt. Nothing is more common than to ſee men with a conſtitutional apathy of feeling. Had Auguſtus been a man of ſtrong feelings, he could never have been the cool cleared headed tyrant that enſlaved his country without one paſſion, except that of intereſt. The firſt Cæſar was a man of great and even generous qualities, which he rendered ſubſervient to his love of glory. Power not fame, was the object of the ſecond, an object nearly allied in its acquiſition and nature to that of avarice, for which he ſacrificed love, friendſhip, gratitude and duty, without the leaſt remorſe.

Riches and ſuperior education, may diſguiſe, but cannot deſtroy the influence of natural conſtitution. Nothing is more common than to ſee butchers, ploughmen, and others fitted by na-

ture

ture only for the loweſt offices in life, treading the paths of honour and fortune. Nero was by nature a fidler; of verſatile abilities, vain, incapable either of faith or friendſhip. Collot d'Herbois, the tyrant of Lyons, was an actor and muſician of the ſame claſs; and ultimately of the ſame character. There is a near reſemblance between the characters of Agricola and Waſhington; which appears to have been founded in a ſimilarity of conſtitution. The *cultus decentior quam ſublimior*; the *gratia oris* of the Roman General, were certainly poſſeſſed by the American.

The high and low *vulgar* are often exact counterparts: while the lady breaks her faith, ſquanders her fortune, or ruins the good name of her neighbour, the chambermaid of the ſame complexion, runs a ſimilar career, on a little ſcale, with a few modifications. Had the ſervant been born to the high rank of the miſtreſs; had fortune placed the latter in the ſtate of ſervitude, and raiſed the former, the difference had been trivial. Both are characters of no real value to ſociety; but the one is confined to its due level, the other is elevated above it, to be the contempt of equals, the ſcourge of induſtry and merit, and the diſgrace of an unfortunate family. No ſpeculation is more amuſing or inſtructive to a philoſopher than that of inverting ſociety itſelf, and viewing the great diveſted of their adventitious ſplendor. A conſtitutional paſſion may be gratified by various means, according to the moral information of the poſſeſſor; the principle of ambition may be diverted into the channel of intellectual acquirement or public ſpirit, the amorous diſpoſition which leads to licentiouſneſs may be confined to the generous boſom of domeſtic love; ſtill it is from the conſtitution, that the ſtamina of character take their birth. It would have been in vain for the Romans, to have expected in Claudius the gallant ſpirit and elegant ſoul of Scipio Africanus. Genius and idiotiſm are the produce of the body, no leſs than of the mind.

The French philoſophers have of late deeply inveſtigated the connection of phyſical organization, with the intellectual and moral faculties of man. Cabanis, a member of the Inſtitute, has read ſeveral very valuable papers on this ſubject. The order of his obſervations cannot be followed in this abſtract; but the ſketch which he has given, will convince the reader, that ſuch ſpeculations, under the direction of good ſenſe and philoſophy, are very intereſting.

In the courſe of his enquiries, he has carefully collected the obſervations of the ancient Greek phyſicians. He has examined their claſſification of the various natural varieties of the human body, commonly called temperaments, and ſhown that it was taken from nature. The temperaments are indeed ſuch prominent facts in phyſiology, that they cannot eſcape a common obſerver. The blood, the bile, the phlegm, &c. may poſſibly not be the real cauſes of theſe varieties; but ſtill theſe varieties actually exiſt. Perhaps they are oftener blended than ſeparate; but it is neceſſary for the ſake of claſſification, to conſider them diſtinct from one another, as we conſider pure republics, monarchies, and ariſtocracies in the ſcience of politics, for the purpoſes of reaſoning.

This philoſopher, while he recounts the opinions of the ancient Greek phyſicians, is not to be conſidered as giving a detail of their medical abſurdities, but a liſt of primary facts, which every perſon may verify by obſervation, and from which, without any controverſy, ariſes moſt of the difference remarkable between one man and another. In another paper, he ably accounts for leading features of the temperaments, from the original ſtructure of the brain, heart, lungs, liver, and other vital organs which are very large in ſome individuals, and ſmall and confined in others. The difference of organization, he maintains, has a direct influence on the individual, and fits him as naturally for a particular character, as the large lungs of the hare for the chaſe, or the athletic arm and brawny muſcles of the pugiliſt, for his illiberal art. It would be unprecedented in the ſcience of nature, if the noſtrils of the hound did not indicate acuteneſs of ſmell; or the long legs of the deer ſwiftneſs. The difference in the organs, even when only in degree, creates a ſpecific difference in in the ſecretions. The functions of the body receive a determinate character, which has great influence on the ſenſibility. The different ſtate of the ſame organs in the different ſtages of life, is a remarkable

remarkable inſtance of what may be effected by different ſtates of natural conſtitution.

Phyſical ſenſibility is the fartheſt limit that can be attained in the ſtudy of the phenomena of life, and by a methodical ſearch of their true arrangement; it is alſo the laſt reſult, or to ſpeak in the common manner, the moſt general principle that analyſis furniſhes of the intellectual faculties and affections of the ſoul. Phyſics and morals are therefore confounded at their very ſource; morality is only phyſical diſpoſition, conſidered under certain points of view.

If this propoſition required more explanation, it would be ſufficient to obſerve, that life is the effect of motions that take place, in conſequence of impreſſions received by the different organs; that the operations of the ſoul, or mind, reſult from motions executed by the brain; and theſe motions from impreſſions either received or tranſmitted by the ſentient extremities of the nerves in the different parts, or excited in that organ itſelf, by means that appear to act on it immediately.

Without ſenſibility, we could not be informed of the preſence of external objects; we would not have any way of perceiving our own exiſtence; or rather we would not exiſt. But the moment that we *feel*, we *are*; and when, by a compariſon of the ſenſations which the ſame object makes on our different organs of ſenſe, we have become certain, that their cauſe is without, we have already an idea of what is not ourſelves; which is our firſt ſtep in the ſtudy of nature.

If we experienced only a ſingle ſenſation in all or any of our organs, we would have, in my opinion, only a ſingle idea; we would know, that independent of us, there exiſts ſomething; we could know nothing further. But, as our ſenſations differ from one another, and the differences of thoſe received by one organ, correſpond according to perpetual laws, with the difference of thoſe received by one or more of the reſt, we are aſſured, that the ſame diverſity prevails among their external cauſes, at leaſt with regard to us, as among our ſenſations. I ſay with regard to us; for as our ideas are the reſult of our compared ſenſations, they can only be true, with relation to the general manner of human ſenſation, for the pretence of knowing the eſſences of things, is an abſurdity diſcovered by the ſlighteſt attention to the ſubject. It is an obvious conſequence of this, that no external cauſes can be owned by us, which do not act on our ſenſes, and that every object to which we cannot apply the faculty of ſenſation, ought to be excluded from our reſearches.

But the impreſſions that the ſame objects make upon us, have not always the ſame degree of intenſity, nor are equally laſting. Sometimes they vaniſh at times without exciting any attention; at others they ſeize it with irreſiſtible force, and leave behind them deep traces. Mankind are, without any poſſibility of doubt, very different in their powers of ſenſation; age, ſex, temperament, and diſeaſe, create a remarkable diverſity; and, in the ſame man, different impreſſions, have, according to their nature, and many other acceſſory circumſtances, a very unequal degree of force and vivacity. Such being the caſe, it is clear, that certain ideas may happen, at times, either not to be produced at all, or not become prevalent; that one perſon may be ſtruck, ſeized, overpowered by impreſſions, which another ſcarcely obſerves, or even does not feel; that the image of objects diſappears ſometimes at the firſt change, like figures traced on the ſand, at others acquires a character of the moſt obſtinate durability, ſo much ſo indeed, as to be inconvenient and painful to the memory; that from theſe impreſſions, ſo variable among individuals, muſt reſult very different characters of mind and ſoul; and from the different ſtates of aſſociation, or compariſon, in the ſame man, and unequal impreſſions under different circumſtances, very changeable ideas, reaſonings, and determinations, which cannot be fixed under any particular rule, far leſs under one that will apply to the whole human race.

Not only is the degree of ſenſation varied amongſt men, by their conſtitutional organization, and other circumſtances of ages and ſex, excluſively ariſing from nature, it is powerfully modified by climate, which man can ſometimes command by change; by regimen; the character and order of employment; in ſhort, by all the phyſical

fical habits that can ſometimes be ſubjected to rational plans; and the ſcience of medicine in laying open the diſeaſes, that particularly change the ſtate of ſenſibility, and the remedies that can recal it to its natural order, affords a powerful opportunity of acting, even on the original ſource of the ſenſations.

It is in this point of view, that the phyſical ſtudy of man is particularly intereſting; to this the Philoſopher, the Moraliſt, the Legiſlator, ought to turn their attention, where they may obtain at the ſame time, new light upon human nature, and fundamental knowledge, with regard to its improvement.

Perpetually attached to the ſtudy of nature, the ancients ſoon perceived a correſpondence of certain phyſical ſtates, with certain caſts of ideas, and turns of character. Galen, in his claſſification of the temperaments, wiſhed to reduce theſe primary facts, to fixed and determined laws. Hippocrates had before given the firſt notice of this in his doctrine of *elements*. In the treatiſe of waters, airs and places, he had examined the influence of theſe three concomitant agents on the *nature* of individuals, and the manners of nations. He had, in this particular, united the phyſician and the philoſopher. The moderns who have treated this point, have almoſt confined themſelves to copy theſe two great men. What they ventured to ſay on the moral influence of diatetic regimen, has more the appearance of the ſpirit of hypotheſis, than found obſervation. But, ſtill it is nevertheleſs evident, that the ancients were on the path of truth, and if they have not always cleared it of the errors and obſcurities by which it is beſet, it was becauſe they wanted the neceſſary facts. To give an inſtance of the aſſertion, let us review their outlines of the phyſical frame of the human race:

The ancients obſerved, that certain external appearances, that is a certain phyſiognomy, ſtature, proportion of the limbs, colour of the ſkin, bodily habit, ſtate of the blood veſſels, very generally accompanied certain diſpoſitions of the mind, and certain particular paſſions. They perceived, that the phyſical ſtate of the body, the character of the underſtanding, and the caſt of the paſſions, were intimately connected. They proceeded to a claſſification of theſe phenomena, on the ſame principle, as different cauſes are ſeparated, and arranged by their different effects; and although their doctrine of *humours* was hypothetical, it cannot invalidate the facts for which they endeavoured to account.

In the firſt inſtance, therefore, they obſerved that men of a moderate ſtature and luſtineſs, with well proportioned limbs, a ſmiling and florid countenance, ſparkling eyes, cheſnut-coloured hair, a pliant and ſoft ſkin, a flowing and eaſy pulſe, of free, active, determined movements, without any violence, enjoy, in the internal operations of the mind, the ſame eaſe, the ſame liberty; that their affections amiable and ſmiling as their countenances, make them men of pleaſure, and of agreeable intercourſe. In theſe ſubjects, nerves always expanded make the impreſſions lively and rapid; but that promptitude and ſingular facility with which all the parts of the ſyſtem communicate with one another, cauſe their movements to be calmed, as eaſily as they are excited. There is therefore little conſtancy or continuance in their phyſical determinations; there is little even in the ſenſations on which theſe depend. For the ſame reaſon, diſeaſes with them have the ſame character of inſtability; they form and ſhow themſelves inſtantly, and terminate with haſte. Their moral diſeaſes, their paſſions, their ſorrows, have not deeper roots. Their paſſions are lively, inſtantaneous, ſometimes impetuous, but they are ſoon appeaſed and extinguiſhed. Sorrow, to which their turn for pleaſure and happineſs, makes them more ſenſible, and which, for that ſame reaſon, they avoid with great care, takes a vivid poſſeſſion of their lively minds, but its traces are far from being durable.

We may rely on a habit of good-will in them; but a conſiſtent train of procedure, a ſyſtem of conduct which opportunities of pleaſure can never diſtract, nor obſtacles derange, are not to be expected. They are fit for works of imagination, particularly for thoſe that require only happy impreſſions, and ſuch a degree of attention to their circumſtances and effects, as involves pleaſure in the effort. Of that which

demands

demands great and intenſe ſtudy, with much care and perſeverance, they are entirely incapable.

A ſecond claſs of men, with a more bold and marked phyſiognomy, with ſparkling eyes, a dry and often yellow countenance, jet black hair, ſometimes curly; a ſtrong frame without being fat, vigorous muſcles but of a ſlender appearance, with a lean body, and prominent bones, a ſtrong quick and hard pulſe, ſhow a great capacity of conception, receive and combine readily many different impreſſions; and are drawn away perpetually by the torrent of their imagination, or of their paſſions. Rare talents, great atchievements, great errors, and ſometimes great crimes, are the allotted portion of this diviſion of men, who are equally ſublime and dangerous. They wiſh to carry all by force, violence and impetuoſity; but their imagination that leads them conſtantly from object to object, from plan to plan, does not permit them to execute with patience and in detail, what they have boldly and in general conceived. They are not incapable of perſeverance, but they only ſhew it when it is neceſſary to overcome great and ſtrong obſtacles. In other reſpects, as fickle as the preceding claſs, they appear leſs ſo; their haſty changes have, however, ſomething more ſtriking; for their whole life, being a ſtate of paſſion, what they have rejected to day with diſguſt, they had embraced yeſterday with tranſport. They are great eaters, and inclined to all exceſſes. Their diſeaſes have a ſingular character of vehemence; and belong almoſt entirely to the acuteſt claſſes; they change appearances haſtily, and terminate either in ſpeedy death, or ſome other precipitate criſis.

There are, on the other hand, men, whoſe looſe and ſoft complexion, whoſe tranquil and almoſt inſignificant phyſiognomy, whoſe ſtraight faintly coloured hair, dead eyes, weak though large muſcles, a body loaden with fat, tardy and meaſured motions, a ſlow ſmall uncertain pulſe, vaniſhing under the finger, announce phyſical diſpoſitions, entirely oppoſite to thoſe we have juſt now deſcribed. Their ſenſations are deficient in acuteneſs and livelineſs of impreſſion; their ideas are few and not rapid in ſucceſſion, and for that ſame reaſon conſiderably clear; their affections are peaceable and mild, without energy. They eat little, digeſt ſlowly, ſleep much, and ſeek only for repoſe. Their diſeaſes are of the mucous and catarrhal kind. In theſe, nature, for the moſt part, makes only incomplete efforts, and it is rare to find any true *critical* ſolutions. The ſame genius ſeems to preſide over the labours of theſe men. Such as require activity, boldneſs, haſte, or great efforts, frighten and diſhearten them; but they are pleaſed to ſucceed in thoſe which can be done at leiſure and calmly, in which attention and patience are every thing. Their moral qualities correſpond with the preceding deſcription. They have a wiſe turn of mind, a ſure character, a moderated conduct, with opinions and taſtes, that are eaſily bent into a compliance with thoſe of others. In a word, their ideas, their ſentiments, their virtues, their vices, have a character of mediocrity, that fits them very much for the buſineſs of life; ſo much ſo, that without giving themſelves much trouble to court men, they inſenſibly become, in a ſhort time, their guides and counſellors, and end in governing them with an authority, which more brilliant and more formed qualities ſeem only able to acquire, though they cannot long preſerve.

Laſtly, there are men that ſeem almoſt equal ſtrangers to the different external forms, and the habits which we have deſcribed. Their phyſiognomy is ſad, their viſage pale, their eyes hollow and full of a gloomy fire, their hair black and ſtraight, their ſtature tall but ſlender, their body lean and almoſt without fleſh, their extremities long. They have a ſlow, ſmall, hard pulſe; they are ſubject to chronic diſeaſes, the criſis of which comes on with difficulty, after long ſtruggles of nature. All their movements have a character of ſlowneſs and circumſpection. They walk bending, and with little ſteps, ſo as to have an air of ſtudying carefully; their look contains ſomething diſturbed or timid. They fly from men, whoſe preſence acts on them in an unpleaſant manner; they ſeek ſolitude, which eaſes them of theſe painful impreſſions. Still their phyſiognomy wears the impreſs of an intereſting ſenſibility; and their manners have a certain charm, which perhaps acquires more

influence over the mind, from a ſlight tinge of incipient pity.

Theſe men, whoſe aſpect is that of weakneſs, have a remarkable force of body; they can bear the longeſt and moſt laborious toils with a patience and perſeverance beyond compare. Their impreſſions are in general neither numerous nor rapid; but theſe have a depth and tenaciouſneſs which renders it impoſſible to withdraw from them, and which conſtitute the reaſons why they become painful and confuſed, when they are haſtened or multiplied, and account for the conſtant deſire which is felt by the melancholy man, of retiring and meditating on them in ſecret, and for that ſingular ſtrength of memory peculiar to this claſs.

Their ideas are the work of meditation, and bear the marks of it. They view a particular ſubject in all its different ways, and commonly end in finding out either new facts or relations. Theſe are, however, often chimerical diſcoveries. This is the claſs of viſionaries; as they have meditated with care, they have much difficulty in acknowledging or diſcovering their errors. Their language is full of force and imagination. It is that of *perſuaded*, confirmed men; and is often made up of new and original modes of expreſſion. They are fit for many things, but rarely for theſe which require promptitude, and determination of mind, as they inherit a ſelf-diffruſt which not only unites itſelf with their progreſs in the world, but even with the comparative perfection and utility of their labours.

With regard to their paſſions they have a character of durability; a character almoſt of eternity, which makes them equally intereſting and formidable. As they are conſtant friends, ſo they are implacable enemies. Their natural timidity makes them ſuſpicious, their ſelf-diffruſt renders them jealous. Theſe two diſpoſitions are ſingularly aggravated by an imagination that retains obſtinately, and combines inceſſantly, impreſſions of the ſlighteſt nature, with which the ſmalleſt matter aſſumes the importance of a great event. When their reflection, that ought to incline them to habits of order and regularity, fails to give a good direction to their ſenſibility, and render them more moral, it often makes them beings ſo much the more dangerous, as nature has given them great powers of acting upon men, particularly a ſtubborn perſeverance, which rules, as it were, with eaſe, difficulties unconquerable by any violence or force.

The ancients were not contented with arranging theſe facts; they proceeded to account for them by a hypotheſis of four prevalent humours which were thought to influence the habits of the different organs. They traced a fanciful analogy between theſe humours and the ſeaſons of the year, and the principal ſtages of human life. All this has no foundation in truth. Such humours, if they ever abound in an extraordinary degree, are ſigns of diſeaſe rather than temperament. The cauſes of the temperamental phenomena muſt be ſought for in the natural ſtate of particular organs; they ariſe from the organs giving a particular ſtate to the nervous ſyſtem; and this laſt to the muſcles. The difference of minds muſt be traced in the differences of ſenſibility, for on this ſeems to depend the character of the ſenſations. *Strong conception, imagination, aſſociation of ideas, and conſequently memory, are all connected with acuteneſs of ſenſibility, which has its foundation in the partial or general organization of the body, and the paſſions follow the ſame guide.*

It was early obſerved by the firſt medical philoſophers of Greece, that ſcarcely any one of theſe claſſes exiſts *individually* in nature. They found them often compounded in a greater or leſs degree, but ſeldom fully exemplified in any one perſon. They even imagined a claſs made up of equal ſhares of the four radical humours, which they called the temperated temperament. As this was the claſs of perfection, it is needleſs to obſerve that it is never found in nature. Yet nothing prevents a balanced aſſemblage of the principal qualities of each temperament in one perſon, and inſtances of this ſpecies certainly exiſt.

The moderns have juſtly called in queſtion the arbitrary limitation of theſe claſſes. Haller, in particular, who inquired deeply into this branch of phyſiology, remarks, that the number might be augmented; and that the muſculoſi quadrati, or thoſe individuals in whom the ſenſative and moving

forces are in equilibrio, without any predominant phyſical habit, cannot be referred to any head of the ancient claſſification.

The humours change their quantity and direction in the various ſtages of life; and the proportion of the fluids and ſolids which is mutable, can by no means account for theſe primary facts which accompany the individual from the cradle to the grave.

This intereſting claſs of phyſical phenomena, though ever ſo minutely examined, cannot of itſelf afford complete data for any theory of moral and phyſical man, without the aſſiſtance of many other circumſtances, along with which it cannot fail to throw much light both on his general and individual conſtitution.

## ORIENTAL APOLOGUES.

FROM THE PERSIC.

1. A YOUTH entruſted an hundred Dinars to the care of an old man, and then went a journey. When he returned, he wanted his money; and the old man denied having received it. Upon complaining to the Cazy, he ſummoned the old man, and aſked whether the young man had entruſted him with the money? and he anſwered, "No." The Cazy then inquired of the young man, whether he could produce any witneſs? but he ſaid, he could not. Upon this, the Cazy required the old man to take his oath. The young man wept, and ſaid, "Alas! he has no dread of an oath; he has frequently perjured himſelf." The Cazy ſaid to the youth, "At the time that you delivered the money to him, where were you ſitting?" He replied, "Under a tree." "Why, then," rejoined the Cazy, "did you ſay you had no evidence? The tree is your evidence: go to the tree, and ſay to it, the Cazy cites you." The old man ſmiled. The youth ſaid, "I fear, O Cazy! that the tree will not come at your command." The Cazy ſaid, "Take my ſeal, and ſay, this is the Cazy's ſeal, when the tree will certainly come." The youth departed, carrying with him the Cazy's ſeal. A ſhort time after, the Cazy aſked the old man, "Can the youth by this time be arrived at the tree?" He anſwered, "No." When the youth came to the tree, he held forth the Cazy's ſeal, and ſaid, "The Cazy requires your attendance." But, not hearing any thing, he returned, ſadly diſtreſſed, and ſaid, "I ſhowed your ſeal to the tree, but it did not return any anſwer." The Cazy ſaid, "The tree came, and, having given evidence, went back again." The old man exclaimed, "O Cazy, what words are theſe; no tree came here!" The Cazy ſaid, "you are right, the tree did not come; but at the time when I aſked you whether or not the youth was arrived at the tree? you anſwered that he could not be then arrived; now if you had not received the money under the tree, why did not you ſay, "What tree is it? I do not know it:" and, from circumſtances, it is evident that the young man ſpeaks the truth." The old man, being convicted, gave the youth his money.

2. Somebody ſeized a Derviſe's turban, and ran away with it. The Derviſe repaired to the church-yard, and there ſeated himſelf. The people ſaid to him, "The man who took your turban went towards the orchard; why are you ſitting in the church-yard, what are you about?" He anſwered, "He muſt come here at laſt, and therefore I have ſeated myſelf in this place."

3. A King was eating dates along with his Vizier, and flung all the ſtones near the latter. When they had done, the King ſaid to the Vizier, "Thou art a great glutton, to have ſuch a number of date ſtones before you." The Vizier anſwered, "No, the Aſylum of the World has a voracious appetite, having left neither dates nor ſtones."

4. A perſon went to a ſcribe, and deſired him to write a letter. He ſaid, "I have a pain in my foot." The man replied, "I don't want to ſend you to any place that you ſhould make ſuch an excuſe." Says the ſcribe, "Your obſervation is juſt; but whenever I write a letter for any one, I am always ſent for to read it, becauſe no other perſon can make it out."

5. Once on a time a hawk ſaid to an houſe-cock, "You are very ungrateful; for men feed you, and provide you a dwelling; yet whenever they want to catch you, why do you run away? Although I am a wild bird, yet, after having eaten bread for a few days from the hands of men, I hunt for them; and, to whatever diſtance I may go, when I am called I return." The cock, in anſwer, aſked, "Did you ever ſee an hawk upon a ſpit? I have ſeen many cocks roaſting on ſpits, and a great number frying on the fire. You would fly to a great diſtance, if you were to ſee a hawk on a ſpit."

6. One day a tyrannic King having gone out of the city unattended, ſaw a perſon ſitting under a tree, of whom he inquired, "What is the character of the King of this country? is he oppreſſive, or juſt?" He anſwered, "A great tyrant." The King ſaid, "Do you know me?" He anſwered, "No." The King rejoined, "I am the Monarch of this place." The man was terrified, and aſked, "Do you know who I am?" The King ſaid, he did not. He rejoined, "I am the ſon of ſuch a merchant; three days in every month I loſe my ſenſes, and this is one of thoſe three days." The King laughed, and ended the converſation.

7. A blind man, in a dark night, having taken a lamp in his hand, and an earthen jar on his ſhoulders, went into the market-place. Somebody ſaid to him, "You blockhead, day and night are the ſame in your eyes; of what uſe can a lamp be to you?" The blind man, laughing, replied, "This lamp is not intended for my own, but for your uſe, in order that in this dark night you may not break my jar."

8. A certain man went to a Derviſe and propoſed three queſtions. Firſt, "Why do they ſay that God is omnipreſent? I do not ſee him in any place; ſhow me where he is." Second, "Why is man puniſhed for crimes, ſince whatever he does proceeds from God? Man has no free will, for he cannot do any thing contrary to the will of God; and, if he had power, he would do every thing for his own good." Third, "How can God puniſh Satan in hell-fire, ſince he is formed of that element; and what impreſſion can fire make on itſelf?" The Derviſe took up a large clod of earth, and ſtruck him on the head with it. The man went to the Cazy, and ſaid, "I propoſed three queſtions to ſuch a Derviſe, who flung ſuch a clod of earth at me, as has made my head ach." The Cazy having ſent for the Derviſe, aſked, "Why did you throw ſuch a clod of earth at his head, inſtead of anſwering his queſtions?" The Derviſe replied, "The clod of earth was an anſwer to his ſpeech: he ſays he has a pain in his head; let him ſhew where it is, when I will make God viſible to him: and why does he exhibit to you a complaint againſt me? whatever I did was the act of God; I did not ſtrike him without the will of God; what power do I poſſeſs? and as he is compounded of earth, how can he ſuffer pain from that element?" The man was confounded, and the Cazy highly pleaſed with the Derviſe's anſwer.

9. A very poor man, who had a horſe, tied him in the ſtable, with his head towards that part where it is uſual to place the tail. He then proclaimed aloud, "O you people come and ſee a ſtrange ſight, a horſe with his head where his tail ought to be!" All the people of the city crowded together, and from every one who wiſhed to go into the ſtable to ſee the ſhow, he exacted a ſmall piece of money, and gave them admittance; and they who went into the ſtable, came back aſhamed, and ſaid nothing.

# OF THE RUSSIAN ANNALS.

## FOUR DISSERTATIONS, BY AUGUSTUS LEWIS SCHLOETZER.

(Continued from page 155.)

### DISSERTATION II.

*Of the Antient Ruſſian Hiſtory in general, its Vaſt Extent, its Diviſions, and its Importance.*

The greatneſs of Ruſſia, and the natural copiouſneſs of its hiſtory, § 1.—Five preliminary remarks, § 2.—Original parentage of the Ruſſians, § 3.—Commencement of the Ruſſian Government, § 4.—Of the Sclavonians, § 5, 6.—Of the inhabitants of Ruſſia before the Sclavi, § 7.—Of the Varagians, § 8.—Name of the Ruſſians, § 9.—Diviſion of their Antient Hiſtory, § 10.—Five periods of it, § 11, 12.—Farther extent of the whole Ruſſian Hiſtory, with all the nations belonging to it, § 13, 14, 15.—Concluſions from it, § 16.—Importance of the Antient Ruſſian Hiſtory, § 17, & ſeq.

§ I. RUSSIA'S antient hiſtory.—what a monſtrous idea! I am almoſt loſt in its immenſity.

The hiſtory of a country that comprehends the ninth part of the inhabited earth, and is twice as large as Europe; a country twice as extenſive as the old Roman empire, though called with ſo much propriety the miſtreſs of the world; the hiſtory of a nation that already, for nine hundred years, has played a conſpicuous part on the theatre of the globe, and at preſent extends ſouthwards from the Frozen Ocean to the Baltic, the Caſpian, and the Baikal; eaſtwards from Kymmene, the Dwina, and the Dnieper, to the Anadyr, the Awatſhaw, and to the riſing ſun;—the hiſtory of an empire, that unites under its ſceptre, Sclavi, Germans, Finns, Tartars, Samoyedes, Kalmucs, Tonguſes, and Kuriliians; nations of peculiar languages, and diſcriminate deſcent; and has for its borders the Swedes, the Poles, the Perſians, the Turks, the Bucharians, the Chineſe, Japaneſe, and Hurons!—the hiſtory of Ruſſia, the true *vagina gentium & officina nationum**, whence ſo many nations have gone forth, who

* Theſe appellations, Sweden has ſo excluſively appropriated to itſelf from the time of Jornandes, that I have need of an apology for taking them from thence to beſtow them on Ruſſia. I can ſcarcely be ſuſpected of partiality; for I confeſs that I have borrowed the whole aſſertion from Sweden itſelf. It is to be ſeen in a diſſertation printed at Upſal, in the year 1764, but not yet publiſhed; at leaſt it was not when I was there in 1768. The Chevalier de Linné thinks that the Goths came from the interior parts of Ruſſia, particularly from the Ukraine; becauſe, about the time of the emigrations, ſo many culinary herbs were known in Europe which grow wild only in thoſe parts. He goes yet farther, and is diſpoſed to think, that the ſouthern Siberia was the cradle of the whole human race, as it is there alone that corn grows wild. (This however, Prof. Pallas has ſince ſhewn to be a miſtake; corn only grows ſpontaneouſly in the regions about Thibet.) One paſſage is p. 18. ſect ix. "*Humulus Lupulus, Spinacia oleracea, Atriplex hortenſis, Artemiſia dracunculus*, &c. quæ hodie frequentiſſimæ ſunt in macellis Europæorum, ut ignotæ fuerunt veteribus, et introductæ ſeculis barbaris, dum Gothi occupabant Italiam, qui ſine dubio ſecum attulere in Italiam plantas ſuas oleraceas & culinares; ita a botanicis Ruſſicis, ſponte natæ lectæ ſunt Sibiricis in oris." The ſecond paſſage is ſeen in p. 19. ſect. xii. "Hanc obſervationem mecum dijudicando, incidi in novam quandam conjecturam, paradoxam forte, ſed quam tamen ulteriori lectoris examini ſubdere auſim. Scilicet fruſtra quæritur regio illa a doctis, quæ prima poſt diluvium inhabitata fuerit. Primos homines creatos fuiſſe inter tropicos, etiamſi, tacente ipſa

have one while overturned and again founded empires in Europe. Turn over the annals of all ages and nations, and name me a history of a larger compass, or of only an equal extent! It is not so properly the history of a country, as of a division of the globe; not of a nation, so much as of a multitude of nations, all of them distinct in language, religion, manners, and descent, united under one government by conquests, fate, and fortune.

§ II. In this and the following treatise, I shall speak of Russian history in general, and shew, that it is prodigiously extensive, uncommonly important, and highly to be depended on. Extensive by reason of the multitude of nations, either not at all or defectively described, whereof this gigantic political body is composed, as of so many parts or members. Important, on account of the immediate influence it has on all other history, the European as well as the Asiatic, that of the ancient as well as of the middle ages. To be relied on, from its richness in credible chronicles and other historical sources. But, ere I enter upon these considerations themselves, allow me to premise the following remarks.

1. I divide the whole Russian history into two main parts, the ancient and the modern. The former begins with Ruric, who founded the monarchy about the middle of the ixth century, and terminates with the end of the xvith century, when on the total extinction* of the reigning family of Ru-

---

scriptura sacra, satis evincunt hominum corpora nuda, cum plerique animalia Indica pellibus destituta progignantur, utpote elephantes, rhinocerotes, canes, sues, & reliqua ibi plurima occurentia. In hisce terris *palmeta* primarium hominum porrigunt cibum; ut semper virentes, semper florentes, semperque fructum naturalissimum humani victum ferentes, arbores mittam. At vero destructis hominibus diluvio illo Noachi, aream constitisse in summo monte alpino Ararat, sacra pagina docet. Ab hoc monte, catena montium facile ducit versus regiones inter Sibiriam Tatariamque sitas, quæ omnium altissimæ sunt; unde etiam exhisce fluvii originem ducunt, qui decurrunt in mare Glaciale, in oceanum Orientalem, in mare Caspium, imo ad omnes circumjacentes terras. Inde sequitur, ut, dum cessaret diluvium, prima & antiquissima continens fuerit in predictis hisce regionibus, quam deberent necessario quærere mortales superstites multiplicandi. Ut in hisce se sustentarent, ille, qui previdit omnia, serus frumenta, frequentissimum mortalium alimentum extra tropicos, quæ, quantum botanicis notum, nonnisi in hisce Russicis spontanea inveniantur oris. Ita Hienzelmannus (in Flora Samarensi Mssta.) invenit in campis Baschkirorum *triticum aristatum & Hordeum distichum* sponte crescentia. *Secale cereale* spontaneum Sibirienses coquunt in panem. Videtur mihi itaque posse concludi, Sibiriam fuisse eam, ex qua forte omnes post deluvium exivere mortales & late dispersi sunt, quoniam his in regionibus extra tropicos primaria inveniantur hominum alimenta." The thought is new, and likewise ingenious, as it shews the utility of natural history in the history of nations by an unexpected example. Let the reader compare herewith Michaelis' opinion concerning the situation of paradise on the Caspian sea, in his Comp. Theolog. Dogmat. præfat. page 50.

* I call it purposely a total extinction. A great many German genealogical books are wrong in this matter, by giving a sister Maria to the tzar Feodor Ivanovitsch, who is pretended to have been married to Feodor Romanof, afterwards patriarch, the father of the tzar Michaila. But this Maria died young and unmarried. The patriarch Feodor, consequently was not brother-in-law to the tzar Feodor, but only his cousin: for his father Nikita, and the tzar Feodor's mother Anastasia, were own sisters. In the German translation of Lomonosof's chronicle of the Russian sovereigns, printed at Copenhagen in 1765, 8vo. for which we are indebted to M. von Stæhlin, secretary of legation, p. 68, he is called by mistake, the tzar Feodor's step-brother: but in the Russian original it is, *dwoiurodnoi brat*, cousin-german.—However, when I say a total extinction, I must be supposed

ric, the troubles with the falſe Demetrius aroſe, and Michaila Romanof commenced a new race of ſovereigns. It begins with Ruric, in the year 862. Nothing is more natural than to begin the hiſtory of a nation from the point of time when it aſſumes a regular government, that is, when it begins to be a nation; and preciſely here begin the Ruſſian annals. Happily for the hiſtorian, the Ruſſian hiſtory has therefore no *tempus μυθικον*, no origin wrapped up in fables, traditions, mythologies, and nonſenſe, in which, ſome learned lunatic went in ſearch of adventures to furniſh a chronicler with ſtories of dreams and apparitions.—It ends with the houſe of Ruric, *anno* 1598. Nature herſelf has here made a main diviſion in the Ruſſian hiſtory: A race entirely new aſcends the Moſcovite throne; the generality of the chronicles conclude; hiſtory forſakes the cloiſter, her former work place, and ſtrikes into the archives of a royal abode: here alſo Tatiſchef concludes, and here M. Muller begins his noble attempt at a new hiſtory of Ruſſia*.

2. My object is ſolely the ancient hiſtory, according to the plan I have juſt laid down. Only where the nearneſs conducts me, or neceſſity compels, only where the antient imperceptibly flows into the modern, or their whole partition is but a mathematical line, ſhall I ſtray into the province of the latter, and even then only as into a foreign territory. According to the uſual way of ſpeaking, what I call the ancient Ruſſian hiſtory, ſhould indeed rather be termed the middle, Hiſtoria *Ruſſica Medii ævi*: but, not to mention that this relates only to the expreſſion and not to the matter, in that caſe Ruſſia would have almoſt no ancient hiſtory at all. For immediately previous to Ruric the Ruſſian hiſtory is abſorbed in the chaos of the Finniſh and Sclavonian; and in Ruſſia proper ſcarcely any thing remains to us but a *tempus ἀδηλον*.

3. I diſtinguiſh the hiſtory of the Ruſſians, the predominant nation, from the hiſtory of Ruſſia, the whole government. The former has its boundaries, which are eaſily diſcerned; the latter is ſtill of immenſe dimenſions; and, like the ſceptre of Catharine the Second, extends over two quarters of the globe. The former may be compared to the main ſcope of a poem; and the latter as ſupplying the epiſodes. The difference is juſt as great as between the hiſtory of Rome and that of the Roman empire; or of the Romans and of all the nations in ſubjection to Rome, from the Atlantic ocean to the Euphrates, from the Elbe and the Danube to the banks of the Nile. In ſeveral modern ſtates, for example, in the Pruſſian, the ſame diſtinction takes place. So the hiſtory of Germany is to be diſtinguiſhed from the hiſtory of the Germans, though in a contrary relation; for the Germans, the nation, went into other quarters of the world, and brought countries under them, which never came into connexion with Germany, the country: conſequently, the hiſtory of the Germans is of larger compaſs than the hiſtory of Germany.

4. What I deſign to communicate here, is the ſketch or outline of the whole antient hiſtory of Ruſſia, as far as it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to my purpoſe of delineating the extenſive circuit of it. In doing this, I concentrate the fruit of many toiſome inveſtigations; but I mean to draw nothing more than a ground plan, with ſlight and gentle ſtrokes. Should any new matters be found among what I advance; ſhould I ſometimes be ſeen in oppoſition to opinions which have the venerable right of preſcription in their behalf; it is naturally to be implied that I am reſponſible for the authorities on which I proceed. Nor have I entirely neglected this duty of an hiſtorian; I have often crowded my reaſons into few words, and often contented myſelf with mere citations: but to produce them in all their force I eſteem not this the place. Certainty and conviction, in ſo untrodden a path as the antient Ruſſian hiſtory is, where

---

to mean only in regard to the then reigning family of Ruric. For it is well known, that tzar Michaila Romanof deſcended in a right line, on the father's ſide, from the Grand-duke Alexander Nefski, and on that of the mother, from Vladimir II. Monomachus.

* Sammlung Ruſſiſche geſch. tom. v. p. 3.

every ſtep raiſes new doubts to the traveller, are no otherwiſe to be extorted than by prolix and particular deductions.

5. I hope for the candor and indulgence of the reader, if I ſeem to pull down more than I build up; if I am more given to doubt than to decide, and eradicate more fables, than I plant and ſettle truths. *Prima lex hiſtoriæ, NE QUID FALSI DICAT.* I will rather ſubmit to be ignorant than allow myſelf to be deceived: and is it not of as much concern to the kingdom of ſcience, to overthrow an error as to force a truth?—The hiſtory of the Sclavi, as well as that of almoſt all the northern nations, is interſperſed with a multitude of nugatory fables. I ſaw the faults of my predeceſſors, and have ſtrove to avoid them. Raſh and unſteady, their eye wanders in the gloomy regions beyond the Annals: a feeble ray of truth, a gleaming reſemblance of hiſtory, an equivocal ſound, impoſe upon them: they think they ſee manifeſt objects, where I can perceive nothing real; and in matters where much is wanting for rendering them only probable, they incloſe a long chain of *forſan*, which reaches from Magog quite down to their hero. How eaſily could I begin my Ruſſian hiſtory like them: At the time when Noah came forth from the ark, &c.! How eaſily, like Dalin, could I ſet out with ſaying: Ruſſia as yet lay under the waters, &c.! How eaſily could I compoſe a quarto *de Ruſſorum majoribus, ab orbe condito ad annum Chriſti* 550, as Martin Hauk has done the Sicilians! But, I repeat it, I will rather be ignorant, than be deceived: and a ſhort hiſtory of 600 years, full of truth, appears to me of far more value, than a long account of 3000 years, replete with fables. Let folios thus be ſhrivelled up to pocket-books, what matters it, ſo as truth maintains her rights? Feign, invent, and dream, and write romances; but let them be always called romances: the name of hiſtory is ſacred, profane it not. Every ſcience and therefore every hiſtory, has its errors, its opinions, and its truths. Condemn the firſt without mercy, when they can be proved to be ſuch; have a regard for the ſecond, when they are any thing more than the tranſient conceits of a maker of hypotheſes: but carefully ſeparate them from the third, till preponderant arguments ſhall raiſe them from probability to the rank of certainty*.

§ III. The hiſtory of the Ruſſians has its fixed and certain commencement, and uninterruptedly advances through all the ſucceeding centuries to the times in which we live. Conſidered as Sclavonians, their origin is loſt in the night of antiquity. As Ruſſians, in the ixth century they firſt make their appearance on the ſtage; and their very firſt entrance is at once ſo ſplendid, that the luſtre of it reaches even to Byzantium, and their deeds from thenceforth find their way into the hiſtories of foreign nations.

The name of the Sclavonians firſt

---

* The reader of taſte will here perceive, that theſe five cautionary notes belong to the foregoing century: but it is well known, that there are people, even ſtill in our days, who in their hiſtorical information, are even 66 years behind; and for ſuch alone this note is here ſubjoined. Fifty years ago, when Dalin wrote his Swediſh hiſtory, and therein pointed out to ſeveral unbelievers the aſſertion of his predeceſſors, that Homer and Orpheus had ſpoke of Sweden; the clergy had thought fit to preſent a memorial to the diet, on the 12th of November 1747, teſtifying their diſpleaſure at Dalin's innovations; and propoſed, among others, M. Göranſſon (whoſe hiſtory of Sweden, like that of the authors of the Univerſal Hiſtory, begins with the year 1951 from the creation of the world) to be the corrector of them. How ill-treated was the excellent editor of the wretched Hajek, M. P. Geleſius Dobner, only a few years ago, by the Rev. M. Charles Krziz, for freeing the Bohemian hiſtory from a ſtrange creature called Czech, and for almoſt having called Dalemill, the creator of this Czech, notwithſtanding he was a canon of the cathedral, a Fabulator! See his Annales Bohem. tom. iii. p. 382, and read with pity the proof extorted from him by Charles Krziz, "that a man may even dare to confute a canon."

appears about the year 530, at the beginning of the reign of the emperor Justinian*. Jornandes and Procopius, two contemporary historians, are the first in whose writings we find them: till then this great people had been comprehended by the ignorant Greeks and Romans among the herds of Scythians and Sarmatians. Two chief stems of them appear at once in history: the proper Sclavonians [Σκλαβηνοι Procop. et *Sclavini* Jornand.] and the Antes. Procopius says, they had formerly bore the general name of Σπαροι. Jornandes, however, adds to these the Veneti, and says, that all the three, Veneti, Antes, and Sclavini, were then but one people, when Hermanric, the powerful Goth, about the year 350, had extended his dominion from the Euxine to the Baltic, and penetrated into the farthest recesses of the North.

History already speaks of them as a numerous nation that inhabited the extensive North quite down to the Danube†. Justinian knew them first as friends before they became his foes: for at the beginning they served among his cavalry in Italy; and as yet they had never crossed the Danube with a military force, for carrying devastation into the territories of the Grecian emperor. But as soon as the valiant Chilbudi, who had hitherto guarded the Danube, had fallen in an action against them, their contests began on this side of the river. Constantinople had no longer a general that could dispute the passage with these powerful and incensed neighbours. Chilbud's death, their appearance on the southern shores of the Danube, and their victory over the Greeks, are therefore the commencement of their authentic history.

Here we have the first home of the Sclavonians: I acknowledge for it none, with any reliance, but the northern shore of the Danube. There my guide Nestor takes them up, and brings them gradually to the Baltic. That in early times they dwelt upon the Volga, may very well be: only it is a pity that no one has yet adduced any proofs of it! That they are the Veneti of Tacitus, the Ουενεδαι of Ptolemy, and consequently that in the first ages of the christian æra they dwelt in the parts of the Baltic, has great probability in its favour: only I cannot yet admit it as a decided truth. Were it once ascertained that they were the bordering Sarmatians, Sarmatæ Limigantes, of Ammianus Marcellinus, who dwelt between the Danube, the Theiss, and the Aluta; in that case the Sclavonian history would be traced up, in an uninterrupted course, to the fourth century: but on Jordan's word, and still less on his proof of it*, I cannot possibly believe it.

§ IV. From this their original seat on the Danube, the Sclavonians, pressed by the Romans‡, broke up their

---

* The Armenian historian, Moses of Chorene, who by common report, lived towards the middle of the fifth century, has however already the name of Sclavonians in his geography, p. 347, edit. London. 1736, 4to. It appears too in the Epitomator of Strabo. Ptolemæus likewise, l. b. iii. cap. 5. speaks of a people in Sarmatia whom he calls Σταδανοι: how easily we may suppose that the same ignorant transcriber, who has made Ερμινδουροι out of Hermunduri, and Λαγκοσαιγονες out of Longobardi, may also here have put Σταδανοι for Σκλαβανοι especially as the Σλ in the first syllables was quite unknown to him and the whole Greek language?—But all these passages require a more accurate elucidation.

† Ab ortu Vistulæ fluminis, per immensa spatia. Jornand.

‡ Mascof's history of the Germans, tom. ii. p. 141.

* Origines Slavicæ, tom. i. p. 35, sect. xxii. The bordering Sarmatians, when they rush on to the battle, cry out, *Marha*; in the language of the Croats a herd of cattle is called *merha*; consequently, these Sarmatians are Sclavonians. Q. E. D.

† Thus likewise Othen retired with his Goths from the Black sea to Sweden, because the Romans were pressing closer upon him. Hence we see that the power of these conquerors of the world had an influence even to the deepest recesses of the North, whither their arms, on account of the distance, would never have reached. I adopt the common opinion, till farther information, that under the term Wolochi, Nestor here, as well as in other

settlements towards the North, and moved westwards to Russia, advancing quite up to the Baltic. One flock of them encamped on the plains of the the Dnieper, and built Kief: another marched higher up to the Volchof, and built Novogorod. All this is affirmed by Nestor.

The time of this migration I am unable to fix*. The Polish historians† place the construction of Kief in the year 430; but events of the fifth century I would not willingly take from Polish annals. Concerning Novogorod I know just as little. That city must be of great antiquity; for Novogorod [New Town] pre-supposes a Stargard [Old Town.] The Russian chronicles, though of later date, actually make mention of a city Slovensk, from the ruins whereof, after it had been desolated by war, pestilence, and famine, Novogorod sprung up. But we find not either of their names in history earlier than the ixth century. I would willingly allow that it was the Civitas Nova of Jornandes*: but I am prevented by Jordan's† explication, which is undoubtedly right.

This Novogorodian flock of Sclavonians, in process of time, raised the head above all its brethren. Far removed from the southern regions, its former residence, where wandering hordes were perpetually committing hostilities and depredations upon them, it had time to grow up in a happy tranquillity, and to prepare itself in silence for that thinning part, it was afterwards, by the decrees of Providence to perform in the North.

Yet, after some time, two hostile nations arose to oppress the Russian Sclavonians: the Chazares, from the Euxine; and the Varages or Normans, from the Baltic. The former held Kief under the yoke, and Novogorod was forced to pay tribute to the latter. This, however, was of no long duration. Novogorod made a league with its neighbours the Finns; in a general insurrection drove out its uninvited masters, and chose itself a sovereign from its own inhabitants. Novogorod was now free: but intestine commo-

places, means the Romans: for otherwise I am not ignorant, that, with Moses the Armenian, pag. 355, and the Abulgasi the Tartar, pag. 45. a peculiar and hitherto but little known nation appears under the names of Bulchi and Ulak, the former in Sarmatia, the latter in the vicinity of the Russians, the Madschares, and the Baschkirs.

* It is singular enough, that the time cannot be pointed out of any migration of the Sclavonians, either to Russia or Poland, Bohemia, Silesia, into Lusatia, the Margraviate of Brandenburg, and into the Mecklenburg and Lunenburg territories. But it seems to be still more surprising, that no one modern author will confess his ignorance on this matter. The most of them agree in this particular, that these migrations happened in the middle of the sixth century: probably from the sole, but very insufficient reason, that about this time the name of the Sclavonians first appears in the Byzantine history. Hanke, in his Excercitationes de Silesiorum rebus ab anno 550, p. 17, & seq. delivers twelve opinions, and then subjoins his own, "nobis *tanquam probabilior* arridet illorum assertio, quibus censetur Slavorum adventus in Germaniam—anno Christi 550 adscribendus," without bringing one particle of evidence for it. The abovementioned settlement of the time by Nestor is not accurate enough: we find it several times occur in history, that the nations on the Danube were harassed by the Romans. The passage of most consequence is in Ammianus, at the year 375, under the emperor Valentinian: *Tributorum onera, vectigaliumque augmenta multiplicata*, optimatum quotidam ultimorum metu exagitatos *mutare* compulerunt sedes. Hieronymus says thence followed a *vastitas Illyrici*.

† See the Kievian Synopsis, Petrop. 1702, edit. v. 8vo. p. 19.

* Sammb. Russisch. geschichte, tom. v. p. 383. Also Schwartz, in Altdeutschen Œsterreich, p. 101, was already of this opinion.

† Origg. Slav. pars iii. p. 157. & seq. The *Civitas Nova* of Jornandes is in Mœsia Superior: The lacus Mussinus is what Jornandes elsewhere calls stagnum Mysianum: Rumunense is still remaining in Romunazzi: but Sclavonian is a slip of a pen, and is not in the better Ambrosian manuscript which Muratori has given to the public.

tions

tions and broils ſoon aroſe, the natural calamities of democratical ſtates; and the arm of the native magiſtrate was no longer ſtrong enough to protect the liberties and laws of the citizens. In this emergency, Goſtomuiſl, a patriotic elder of great weight and reſpect, ſtepped forth and adviſed his fellow citizens to make choice of ſome foreign princes to be their defenders. As Vortigern propoſed the Saxons to the oppreſſed Britons, ſo Goſtomuiſl propoſed to the Novogorodians their former enemies the Chazares and Normans; and the ſuffrages of the people fell unanimouſly on the latter. A ſolemn embaſſy was ſent to invite three Varagian brothers to Novogorod. Thither came Ruric, Sineus, and Truvor, in the year 862. Ruric remained in the neighbourhood of Novogorod on the Ladoga lake, Sineus reſided on the White ſea, and Truvor in Iſborſk. Thus was a regular government eſtabliſhed in northern Ruſſia. Within the ſpace of two years Sineus and Truvor died: Ruric, in 864, took poſſeſſion of the territories which had been aſſigned to his brothers. Thus began the Ruſſian monarchy.

(*To be continued.*)

## FOREIGN LITERARY NOTICES.

THE acceſſion of Alexander I. to the throne of Ruſſia, has been very fortunate for the intereſts of literature, as well as of mankind in general, in that country. Under Paul, every book was ſubjected to the inqueſt of a licenſer, who was not more limited by the ſevere prohibitory laws of the court, than by his own ignorance. The reign of that prince, however, produced a few uſeful works; in particular, the "Cabinet Petra Velikago," or, Cabinet of Peter the Great, written in Ruſſian, by Joſeph Bieliajev, under-librarian to the Academy of Sciences. Three large quarto volumes were printed at the expence of the Academy, in 1800; and the whole is deſigned to be a Catalogue of the Books, Natural Curioſities, Works of Art, Medals, Pictures, and other treaſures, contained in the Academy of Peter the Great. The Academic library poſſeſſes 2964 Ruſſian Works, of which 305 are Romances; 1356 MSS. of which 236 are Chineſe, and 410 relate to the hiſtory of Ruſſia. The accumulation of literary treaſures in Ruſſia during the reign of Catharine II. was prodigious; and it is much to be lamented, that no good account of theſe has been preſented to the public.

The French Government deſign to publiſh in one work the reſults of all the obſervations made by the Inſtitute of Egypt and others relative to the antiquities of that country, the manners, the induſtry, the government of the inhabitants, the natural productions; as likewiſe the conſiderable collections made of minerals, plants, inſects, fiſhes, birds; plans and deſigns of architecture, perſpective views and exact copies of the bas-reliefs which decorate the ancient edifices; including likewiſe a pretty large quantity of engraved ſtones, medals, valuable manuſcripts, and various other objects of art and of antiquity. The report preſented to the Conſuls, by the Miniſter of Interior, (Paris, 17th Pluvioiſe) details the particulars of the plan which it is propoſed to adopt, in this attempt to propagate a compleat knowledge of the country ſo obſerved, by eſtabliſhing a reciprocal dependence between the facts of ancient hiſtory of a country, thoſe of its modern hiſtory, and thoſe which relate to its preſent or actual ſtate. This collection, therefore, according to the laſt-mentioned report, is intended to comprehend, 1. The deſcription of the monuments, and memoirs on the antiquities. 2. Memoirs on modern Egypt. And, 3. The hiſtory of the animals, of the minerals, and of the plants. In the firſt part of the work are to be placed the reſults of the operations of levelling or ſurveying, which have been made to determine the reſpective ſituation of the two ſeas. The deſcription of the monuments will comprehend the plans of the places where they are ſituated; views of the landſcapes and of the monuments, taken under different aſpects; plans of the edifices, elevations, accurate cuts and deſigns of the architecture, and of the ornaments, and thoſe of the obeliſks; memoirs

moirs on the antiquities and the deſigns of the aſtronomical ſculptures; deſigns of the moſt intereſting bas-reliefs, alſo deſigns of engraved ſtones, medals, inſcriptions, and the copies of manuſcripts; deſcriptions of the burial-places of the ancient Egyptians, and particularly of the tombs of the Kings of Thebes; reſults of the reſearches made to learn the conſtruction, and dimenſions, of the pyramids, and the aſtronomical ſituation of theſe monuments. This collection will likewiſe contain, under the name of their reſpective authors, memoirs, deſigns, and inſtructive notes connected with the agriculture, the commerce, the arts, and, in general, the civil ſtate of Egypt. The works written on objects of natural hiſtory, will be accompanied with deſigns or paintings which repreſent thoſe objects. The introductory diſcourſe will add to the intereſt of this collection, by preſerving in it that principal of unity which is ſo eſſential to the productions of the arts; it will preſent a curſory view of the general reſults of the obſervations—will particularly announce the reſpective authors, and the circumſtances under which they were made.

Biblical literature has experienced a great loſs by the death of Dr Alexander Geddes. Though many Chriſtians of all denominations, may not acquieſce in the views which that tranſlator took of ſome particular doctrines and paſſages; yet, even the moſt cenſorious will admit that the great learning, the extenſive knowledge of former verſions, the elegance of ſtyle, and the diſtinguiſhed liberality which adorned this ſpirited man of letters, are highly favourable to the cauſe of truth, even when partly miſapplied. When the controverſies of Grotius firſt appeared, they were attacked from all quarters. Time has, however, ſhown that they contain more gold than droſs. The moſt orthodox divines have adopted many of his explanations. They have ſeparated the true from the erroneous without rejecting the whole. Dr Geddes, like the great man juſt mentioned, brought virtue, ſcience and genius to a taſk, which has not pleaſed all perſons in the courſe of execution. His verſion contains only the firſt 12 books of the old teſtament. He had printed a little before his death 104 of the Pſalms, and prepared 18 more for the preſs. It is to be hoped, that ſome of his more fortunate countrymen will imitate his love of truth and literature, and while they avoid his errors, aid the acute of religion by an intelligent, profound, and enlightened ſtudy of the ſacred ſcriptures.

The ſcience of Aſtronomy is at preſent cultivated with great vigour in France, and other parts of the Continent. The Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for the year 1801, given by Citizen La Lande, preſents a very accurate account of the activity of the French philoſophers in that department. A new planet was diſcovered on the firſt day of the 19th century, (January 1ſt. 1801), by M. Piazzi, at Palermo in Sicily. After obſerving it for ſix weeks he loſt it, owing to an accidental illneſs on the 11th February, and the aſtronomers were obliged to ſearch for it, eight months after, by elements of its orbit derived from obſervations. M. Piazzi had given elements in a circular orbit; Dr Burkhardt at Paris, and Mr Gauſs of Brunſwick in an elliptical. Calculations of its place from the elements of Dr Burkhardt, having proved inſufficient to point it out to aſtronomers, M. Gauſs attempted ſome more accurate, by which it was again obſerved by Baron Zach at Gotha, on the 6th December 1801; ſince which time, it has been traced by M. Mechain of the Royal Obſervatory at Paris; by Dr Herſchel, and many other aſtronomers in England.

The firſt Number of an elegant work, entitled Hibernia Epicta, or the Antiquities, Buildings, Towns, and Pictureſque Scenery of Ireland, from drawings by John Claude Nattes, Eſq. and engraved by Fittler, will appear on the 1ſt of June next.

A fourth volume of Dr Shaw's magnificent Zoology, containing Fiſhes, is preparing with all ſpeed. Eight volumes more are neceſſary to compleat the work.

The monaſtery of the Paraclete which was founded by the celebrated Abelard, and contained at the foot of the Great Altar, the aſhes of him and his Eloiſa, is now entirely in ruins. In 1791, the tomb of Abelard was transferred from Paraclete to Nogent, and thence to Paris. An univerſal mania ſince the era of the Revolution has taken place in France for ranſacking the graves of the dead, eſpecially of thoſe any way remarkable. The bones of Rouſſeau have been raiſed from the poplar grove

of

of Ermenonville; the tombs of Corneille, Racine, Turenne, and of every illuſtrious name within the kingdom, have been diſturbed for the purpoſe of collecting their duſt, and of crowding it into the depots of the National Muſeum. In a long and very curious Memoir, by Citizen Legrand d' Auſſy, on the modes of ſepulture in France, he propoſes to make a regular ſearch in the departments for tombs of the Gaulic, German, and later eras. The repoſitories of St Cloud, were broken up in the heat of the revolution, and the aſhes of the laſt race of the French kings ſcattered, through hatred of royalty. The tombs of the race of Clovis and Pepin, to be found in various parts of the kingdom, but particularly in the ci-devant church of St German des Prés, had been moſtly rifled long before, for the ſake of the ornaments buried in them. It is difficult to ſay, whether the ſpirit of plunder, or of revolutionary folly be more deſtructive. What ſhould we think of a ſociety which would propoſe to open the tomb, and remove the aſhes of Shakſpeare!

Citizen Fauvel who was in Greece with M. Choiſeul Gouffier, and who has been confined at Conſtantinople for the laſt two years, during the war between France and Turkey, is returned to his own country, with many valuable diſcoveries and deſigns. He lived ſome years at Athens, employing himſelf in taking deſigns of the remaining monuments of the adjacent parts of antient Greece; particularly of Mount Olympus, of which he has made a plan, and written a deſcription of its ſituation.

Dr Prieſtley has of late communicated to Mr Nicholſon, a number of experiments on the pile of Volta, which ſeem to him favourable to the hypotheſis of two electric fluids; the *poſitive* containing the principle of *oxygen*, and the *negative*, that of *phlogiſton*. Theſe, united to water, conſtitute the two kinds of air, dephogiſticated and inflammable. He alſo ſays, that they tend to confirm a former conjecture, made by him of the ſimilarity of the electric matter and phlogiſton, and together with the galvanic experiments, ſhew that the ſame ſubſtance elaborated from the aliment by the brain, is the cauſe of muſcular motion, the nerves being the moſt ſenſible of all electrometers. The German philoſophers and chemiſts are univerſally employed at preſent on the ſubject of Galvaniſm. An *artificial magnet* has been announced at Vienna, which decompoſes water equally as well as Volta's pile, or the electrical machine; whence the galvanic, electric, and magnetic fluids, are concluded to be the ſame.

The French National Library contains a copy of the celebrated inſcription of Ta-Ya, the moſt ancient to be found in the empire of China, and remarkable for the ſingular figure of its letters, ſent from Pekin, by le Pere Amiot. This copy contains an explication of every one of the ancient characters, made by the moſt ſkilful antiquaries of the empire, in the modern Chineſe. Dr Hager is ſhortly to publiſh this, together with the French tranſlation of Amiot.

Many of the MSS. collected by the French in Egypt, have already arrived at Marſeilles for Paris; and ſo great is the activity of the French, compared with our careleſſneſs and avaritious ignorance, both in that country and India, that numbers of the young officers who ſerved in Egypt, can ſpeak the Arabic as fluently as the natives, ſome of whom they have brought along with them.

The King of Sweden, with his Miniſters of State, have been paying great attention to the welfare of the arts and ſciences in his dominions. He has aſſigned funds for building anew the Univerſity of Aebo in Finland, a plan of which has been given in by the architect Gjorwell. He has enlarged the ſalaries of the profeſſorſhips in that of Upſal, and preſented a very valuable cabinet of natural curioſities, the joint collections of Haſſelquiſt and Solander, and ſeveral other eminent Swedes, to the Stockholm Academy of Sciences. Laſt winter, he aſſigned 5000 rix-dollars to defray the expences of meaſuring a degree of latitude in the northern parts of his kingdom, in order to aſcertain the true figure of the earth.

A roll of linen has been found in the ancient hall of the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, divided into 19 ſquares, which contain each of them a text in Coptic, or ancient Egyptian characters. Each ſquare has on the top ſome figure, ſuppoſed to be hieroglyphical, the explanation of which is probably contained in the

the writing. The National Inſtitute has given orders to Citizens Camus and Langles to have them engraved and publiſhed for the benefit of the literati in this branch.

The ſtatue of Koſter whom the Dutch regard as the inventor of printing, has lately been raiſed out of the Botanical garden at Haerlem, where it had lain for 80 years, and ſet up in the market place of that city.

The Society of Antiquaries of London, deſign to engrave plates of all the churches, built in the Gothic ſtyle, throughout England. They have already commenced the work with the Cathedral church of Exeter. The paintings lately diſcovered on the walls of St Stephen's Chapel, have been lately preſented to the Society, and drawings are to be made of them

The great work of Cattle plates, about to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, by Meſſrs Boydell, London, is to contain upwards of 200 drawings of portraits, painted from the life, of the various kinds of cattle in the iſland, with deſcriptions characteriſtic of each genius, and its varieties, their merits, defects, uſes, and other particulars. Lord Somerville has condeſcended to undertake the ſuperintendance of the whole.

## SCOTISH LITERARY NOTICES.

*To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.*

SIR,

THE XIVth ſection of the ſecond volume of Warton's Hiſtory of England Poetry, cloſes with the following remarkable paragraph:—

"A well executed hiſtory of Scotiſh Poetry, from the thirteenth century, would be a valuable acceſſion to the general literary hiſtory of Britain. The ſubject is pregnant with much curious and inſtructive information, and highly deſerving of a minute and regular reſearch, but has never yet been uniformly examined in its full extent. Though the materials are both acceſſible and ample, even the bare lives of the vernacular poets of Scotland have never yet been written with tolerable care, and at preſent are only known from the meagre outlines of Dempſter and Mackenzie. The Scotch appear to have had an early propenſity to theatrical repreſentations; and it is probable, that in the proſecution of ſuch a deſign, among ſeveral other intereſting and unexpected diſcoveries, many anecdotes, conducing to illuſtrate the riſe and progreſs of our ancient drama, might be drawn from obſcurity."

From the firſt peruſal of this intereſting paſſage, I have never ceaſed to think of the project it recommends; as it is now twelve years ſince I drew up a plan of the different particulars that ſeemed to be requiſite to the complete execution of ſuch a work; and which, though ſtated ſeparately, for the ſake of preciſion, were meant to be intimately blended together, in their proper proportions, throughout the whole. Of this plan I ſhall now proceed to lay an abridgement before your readers.

I. The firſt of theſe requiſites I ſhall term Critical Hiſtory, which exhibits the progreſs of poetry and taſte through the various ſtages of improvement or decline, and includes, what is intimately connected with the ſubject—the ſtate of learning at every different period.

II. The National Hiſtory may next be mentioned, which deſcribes that conſtant and powerful influence, which the adminiſtration of government, and the ſtate of public affairs, have over the art of compoſition.

III. The Hiſtory of Manners comes next to be conſidered, which includes an almoſt infinite variety of objects, down from the revolutions of religious opinion, to the changes in dreſs, and in the economy of the table.

IV. Another requiſite is Biographical Anecdote, which gratifies the curioſity we naturally feel to be acquainted with the fortunes and characters of thoſe whoſe productions paſs in review before us.

V. Analytical Criticiſm may next be taken notice of, in which we are preſented, in a ſummary manner, with the plan

plan of every original performance, whoſe length or importance ſeems to merit this diſtinction; and in which are exhibited the thread of narration, the train of ſentiment, or the ſucceſſion of imagery, freed from all tedious ſuperfluity of language, and from all the impertinence of uſeleſs digreſſion.

VI. General Criticiſm ſtands next in order, which eſtimates the merit of every different production, and fixes, with preciſion, what degree of genius each different writer appears to have poſſeſſed; that he may not receive praiſes which are not his due, but be aſſigned a proper rank among his poetical brethren.

VII. Particular Criticiſm naturally follows, whoſe province it is to point out to the reader the beauties and blemiſhes of every compoſition, and to ſelect ſuch a number and variety of ſpecimens, as may give him a lively and diſtinct idea of the ſtyle and manner in which it is executed.

VIII. Nor muſt Comparative Criticiſm be forgotten, which takes notice of the reſemblances, whether intended, or accidental, between our Scotiſh writers and thoſe of other nations, either in the general plan of the performance, or in any detached and particular paſſage.

IX. The laſt of theſe requiſites is verbal interpretation, whereby every word, which could not be comprehended by a perſon unacquainted with the dialect of Scotland, is explained by a ſynonimous expreſſion in Engliſh.

With regard to the more mechanical diviſion of the work, it will naturally arrange itſelf in the following manner:

The hiſtory of our poetry, from the earlieſt notices, down to the reign of James IV. will conſtitute the ſubject of the firſt book, which, with ſome preliminary diſſertations on the language, will be amply ſufficient for the firſt volume.

The brilliant reign of James IV. that auguſtan æra of our vernacular poetry, will occupy the ſecond book and the ſecond volume, and will probably, to the reader of claſſical taſte, be the moſt intereſting portion of the whole.

The reign of James V. of the unfortunate Mary, and James VI., till his removal to England, will require each of them its ſeparate book, but may probably be compriſed into a ſingle volume.

The ſixth book will treat of the ſeventeenth century, and the ſeventh of the one which has juſt cloſed; both may be comprehended in a fourth volume; for although the later of theſe periods is richly diſtinguiſhed by the illuſtrious names of Ramſay, Roſs, Ferguſſon, and Burns, the former is almoſt a mere blank, and ſupplies, to the hiſtorian of our vernacular poetry, ſcarcely any materials for diſcuſſion.

Of ſuch an extenſive and multifarious deſign, I have hitherto only been able to execute the critical part of the firſt volume; comprehending an account of Barbour's Bruce, of the Original Chronicle of Winton, the Poetical Remains of King James I. Blind Harry's Wallace, the Houlat of Holland, the Metrical Romances of Gawan and Gologras, and Sir Gawan and Sir Galaron of Galloway, and the Three Tales of the Three Prieſts of Peblis. Theſe will, indeed, conſtitute the body of the volume; but there are yet many reſearches to be made, and much laborious reading to be gone through, before I can be able to fill up, properly, the hiſtorical, antiquarian, and biographical departments.

The chief diſcouragement to ſuch an undertaking, is the great ſcarcity of Biographical materials; ſo great, indeed, that it may, perhaps, be aſſerted, that of all our ancient vernacular poets, the account of Gawan Douglas is almoſt the only one that has ever been written in a ſatisfactory manner. Of his great cotemporary, Dunbar, whom I have always conſidered as the firſt of them all, on account of his union of fancy and humour, ſo little is certainly known, that even the idea which had been generally adopted, that he was a native of Salton, in Eaſt Lothian, upon a more accurate inſpection of manuſcripts, has lately been diſcovered to be wholly erroneous. This want, however, is the leſs to be regretted, as a full detail of their lives and characters belongs more directly to a biographical performance, and is what, in a work of this general nature, could ſcarcely have been admitted with any propriety. It is a want, alſo, which, though much to be lamented, muſt not be laid to the charge of the hiſtorian, who muſt find it impracticable, in many caſes, to throw much light on the characters of thoſe about whom their contemporaries

were

were ſo careleſs, or to give any certainty to thoſe circumſtances which time has ſo long covered with the miſts of oblivion.

In the proſecution of this undertaking, I ſhall be much obliged to any correſpondent, who, through the medium of your uſeful miſcellany, may have it in his power to furniſh me either with notices of ſcarce manuſcripts or books, or any other hints connected with the ſubject. I am yours, &c.

ALEX. THOMSON.

*Edinburgh.*

Mr Tullis, bookſeller, in Cupar-Fife, propoſes to publiſh, a new Edition, much improved and amended, of Sir Robert Sibbald's Hiſtory of Fife. This work will be ornamented with plates, of ſeveral natural and artificial curioſities within the county. The ſcarcity of the book, and the ſpirited attempts of the publiſher, to conduct an elegant preſs, at a conſiderable diſtance from the conveniences of a large city, entitle him to the patronage of all the gentlemen of the diſtrict, and of the public at large.

Mr John Murray, Lecturer on Chemiſtry and Pharmacy in this city, has laid before the public, a very curious and accurate liſt of experiments, to aſcertain whether fluids be or be not conductors of caloric? We underſtand that theſe experiments are ſtill continued by the ingenious author, in order to decide this queſtion completely.

Dr John Jamieſon of Edinburgh, the author of an Anſwer to Dr Prieſtley's Hiſtory of Early Opinions, and of the Scotiſh Dictionary, ſoon to be publiſhed, has in the preſs, a Work on the Uſe of Sacred Hiſtory, to which will be prefixed two Diſſertations; the firſt on the Authenticity of the Hiſtory contained in the five books of Moſes, and that of Joſhua; the ſecond, proving the books, aſcribed to Moſes, to have been written by him, under the influence of Divine inſpiration.

Sir John Sinclair has printed a very ingenious pamphlet, entitled "Sketch of an Introduction to the Propoſed Analyſis of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, as drawn up for the conſideration of a few intelligent friends;" of which ſome account will be given in our next number; and one in French, entitled, "Eſſais ſur la Longévité, et Queſtions propoſées ſur ce ſujet intereſſant."

# POETRY.

*For the Scots Magazine.*

## ODE to JEHOVAH.

*From the Hebrew of Moſes.*

IN high Jehovah's praiſe, my ſtrain
Of triumph ſhall the Chorus lead,
Who plunged beneath the rolling main,
The horſeman with his vaunted ſteed.
Dread breaker of our ſervile chains!
By whom our arm in ſtrength remains,
The ſcented algum forms thy car:
Our father's God, thy name we raiſe
Beyond the bounds of mortal praiſe,
The chiefrain and the Lord of war.

FAR, in the caverns of the deep,
Their chariots ſunk to riſe no more,
And Pharaoh's mighty warriors ſleep,
Where the Red-ſea's huge monſters roar.
Plunged like a rock amid the wave,
Around their heads the billows lave,
Down—down the yawning gulph they go:
Daſh'd by thy high expanded hand
To pieces, on the pointed ſand,
That lines the ſhelving rocks below.

WHAT lambent lightenings round thee gleam,
Thy foes in blackening heaps to ſtrew!
As o'er wide fields of ſtubble, ſtream
The flames, in undulations blue:
And lo! the waters of the deep
Swell in one enormous heap,
Collected at thy noſtrils breath:
The boſom of the abyſs reveal'd,
Wall'd with huge chryſtal waves, congeal'd,
Yawns hideous as the gate of death.

"Swift fleeds of Egypt, fpeed your courfe,
"And twift, ye fcythed chariots, roll;
"Nor Ocean's bed impedes our force;
"Red vengeance foon fhall glut our foul;
"Soon fhall the fabre fharp embrue
"Its glimmering edge in gory dew."—
Impatient cried the exulting foe;
When, ponderous as a mafs of lead,
They fink, and fudden o'er their head
The boiling waves impetuous flow.

But Thou, in whofe fublime abode
Relentlefs might and mercy dwell,
Our voices, high o'er every God,
To thee, the lofty lay fhall fwell.
Outftretch'd, we faw thy red right-hand,
The earth her fatal jaws expand;
Down, down the gulph, alive, they fink,
While we, within the incumbent main,
Behold the tumbling floods, in vain
Storm on our narrow pathway's brink.

But, for as Fame's fhrill notes refound,
With fore difmay the nations hear;
Old Edom's fons, in war renown'd,
And Moab's warriors melt with fear;
The petrifying tale difarms
The might of Canaan's countlefs fwarms;
Appalled their heroes ftuk fupine;
No mailed bands with thrilling cry
The bannered Hebrew hoft defy,
That move to conquer Paleftine.

Nor burning fands our courfe invade,
Where Nature's glowing embers lie,
But led by Thee, we fafely tread
Beneath the furnace of the fky.
To fields where fertile olives twine
Their branches with the cluftering vine,
Soon fhalt Thou Jacob's armies bring,
To plant them, by thy mighty hand,
Where the proud towers of Salem ftand;
While Jao reigns their warrior king.

Low in the deep's unfathomed caves,
The warriors reft of Mazur's land,
Save when the furge that idly raves,
Heaves their cold corfes on the fand.
With courage unappalled, in vain
They ruth'd within the channel'd main;
Their heads the billows folded o'er;
While Thou thy chofen hoft haft led,
Through the green Ocean's coral-bed,
To ancient Edom's palmy fhore.

H.

* The memory of the wonderful event, which this Hebrew Ode commemorates, according to Diodorus, was long preferved by tradition, among the natives of the African fhore of the Red fea. The ancient Hebrew, or rather Arabic names, of different mountains and paffes on the African and Arabian fhores of that fea, are ftill retained with little variation.

*For the Scots Magazine.*

## CHINESE ODE.

*From Bayer's Latin Version.*

While mortal eyes can hardly mark
Young Spring's efcape from Winter keen,
The Soul, along her yellow bark,
Expands a robe of vivid green.

Her fimple garb, her fweet array,
Soon as the proud Pomegranate views,
Her radiant flowers, that bloom fo gay,
With envy on the ground fhe ftrews.

Sweet Soul! that ftill preceded ft the Spring,
Thy filky veil no infect weaves,
Thy felf a finer web canft fling
Around thy boughs and downy leaves.

L.

## STANZAS

WRITTEN ON LEAVING A SCENE IN

*BAVARIA.*

BY MR CAMPBELL,

*Author of the Pleasures of Hope.*

ADIEU, the woods and water's fide,
Imperial Danube's rich domain;
Adieu, the grotto wild and wide,
The rocks aurupt, and grafly plain!
For pallid Autumn once again
Hath chill'd the breath of every gale,
And fwell'd each torrent of the hill:
Her clouds collect, her fhadows fail,
And watery winds that fweep the vale,
Grow loud and louder ftill.

But not the ftorm, dethroning faft
Yon monarch oak of many pafe,
Nor river roaring to the blaft,
Around its dark and defert ifle,
Nor Curfew tolling to beguile*
The cloud-born thunder paffing by,
Can found in difcord to my foul;
Roll on, ye mighty waters, roll—
And rage thou darken'd fky!

Thy bloffom, tho' no longer bright,
Thy wither'd woods no longer green,
Yet, Eldun fhore, with dark delight
I vifit thy unlovely fcene;
For many a funfet hour ferene,
My fteps have trod thy mellow dew,
When his green light the fire-fly gave,
When Cynthia from the diftant wave
Her twilight anchor drew,

* During thunder ftorms in the Catholic countries of Germany, it ftrikes the imagination, in addition to the fublime horror of the fcenery, to hear the pealing of bells from the adjacent monafteries, which are founded as a religious ceremony to deprecate the effects of lightening.

And plough'd, as with a ſwelling ſail,
The billowy clouds and ſtarry ſea:
Then, while thy hermit nightingale
Sung on her fragrant apple-tree,
Romantic, ſolitary, free,
The viſitant of Eldun's ſhore,
On ſuch a moon-bright mountain ſtray'd,
As echoed to the muſic made
By Druid harps of yore!

Around thy ſavage hills of oak,
Around thy waters bright and blue,
No hunter's horn the ſilence broke—
No dying ſhriek thine echo knew!
But fate, ſweet Eldun woods, to you
The wounded wild deer ever ran,
Whoſe myrtle bound, whoſe graſſy cave,
Whoſe very rocks a ſhelter gave
From blood-purſuing man!

O heart-effuſions, that aroſe
By nightly wand'rings nouriſh'd here!
To him that flies from many woes,
E'en harmleſs deſerts can be dear.
The laſt, the ſolitary cheer
Of them that own no earthly home,
Say, is it not ye baniſh'd race,
In ſuch a lov'd and lonely place
Companionleſs to roam?

Yes! I have lov'd thy wild abode,
Unknown, unplough'd, untrodden ſhore!
Where ſcarce the woodman finds a road,
And ſcarce the fiſher plies an oar.
For man's neglect I love thee more,
That art nor avarice intrude,
To tame the torrent's thunder ſhock,
Or prune the vintage of the rock
Magnificently rude.

Unheeded ſpreads thy bloſſom'd bud
Its milky boſom to the bee,
Unheeded falls along the flood
Thy deſolate and aged tree!
Forſaken ſcene, how like to thee
The fate of unbefriended worth!
Like thine, her fruit diſhonour'd falls,
Like thee, in ſolitude ſhe calls
A thouſand treaſures forth.

O ſilent ſpirit of the place!
If lingʼring with the ruin'd year,
Thy hoary form and awful face,
I yet might watch and worſhip here,
Thy ſtorm were muſic to mine ear;
Thy wildeſt walk a ſhelter giv'n,
Sublimer thoughts on earth to find,
And ſhare, with no unhallow'd mind,
The majeſty of Heav'n.

What tho' the boſom friends of fate,
Proſperity's unwearied brood,
Thy conſolations cannot rate,
O ſelf-dependent ſolitude!
Yet with a ſpirit unſubdu'd,
Tho' darken'd by the clouds of care,
To worſhip thy congenial gloom,
Like pilgrim to the prophet's tomb,
*Misfortune* ſhall repair.

On her the world hath never ſmil'd,
Or look'd, but with accuſing eye;
All-ſilent goddeſs of the wild,
To thee that miſanthrope ſhall fly.
I hear her deep ſoliloquy,
And mark her proud, but ravag'd form,
As ſtern ſhe wraps her mantle round,
And bids, on *Winter's* bleakeſt ground,
Defiance to the ſtorm!

Peace to her baniſh'd heart at laſt
In thy dominions ſhall deſcend,
And ſtrong as beechwood in the blaſt
Her ſpirit ſhall refuſe to bend;
But bearing life without a friend
The world and falſehood left behind,
Thy votary ſhall bear, elate,
In triumph o'er afflicting fate,
Her dark inſpired mind!

But doſt thou, Folly, mock the muſe,
A wand'rer's mountain-walk to ſing,
Who ſhuns a warring world, nor woos
The vulture cover of its wing?
Then fly, thou tow'ring, ſhiv'ring thing,
Back to the foſtering world, beguil'd
To waſte, in ſelf conſuming ſtrife,
The loveleſs brotherhood of life,
Reviling and revil'd!

Away, thou lover of the race,
That hither chas'd yon weeping deer!
If Nature's all-majeſtic face
More pitileſs than man's appear;
Or if the wild winds ſeem more drear
Than man's cold charities below,
Then ſearch around his peopled plains,
Where'er the ſocial ſavage reigns,
Exuberance of woe!

His arts and honours wilt thou ſeek,
Embоſs'd on grandeur's giant walls;
Or hear his moral thunders ſpeak,
Where ſenates fight their airy halls?
Wiſe re man his brother man enthralls,
Or ſends his whirlwind warrants forth
To rouſe the ſlumb'ring fiends of war,
To dye the blood-warm waves afar,
And deſolate the earth!

From clime to clime purſue the ſcene,
And mark, on all thy ſpacious way,
Where'er the tyrant man hath been,
That Peace, the cherub, cannot ſtay;
In wilds and woodlands far away,
She builds her ſolitary bower—
Where none but Anchorets have trod,
Or friendleſs men, to worſhip God
Have wander'd for an hour.

In ſuch a far forſaken vale,
And ſuch, ſweet Eldun vale, is thine,
Afflicted Nature ſhall inhale
Heav'n-born joys and thoughts divine—
No longer wiſh—no more repine,
For man's regret, or woman's ſcorn—
Then wed thee to an exil'd lot,
For if the world hath lov'd thee not,
Its abſence may be borne.

*For the Scots Magazine.*

## SONNET,

*Written immediately after reading Profeſſor Stewart's account of Dr Robertſon's daily viſits, during his laſt illneſs at Grange Houſe, to the fruit-trees then in bloſſom; and of his contraſting their progreſs with the event which was to happen to himſelf before their maturity.*

YE lovely bloſſoms of the opening ſpring!
That paint the fruit-trees with your bluſhing hues,
Fann'd by the genial ſouth wind's humid wing,
And foſter'd by the evening's grateful dews,
Each morning ſun your vernal health renews,
Each morning ſun perceives my health decline;
Yours 'tis to bloom, and round you joy diffuſe,
To droop, to wither, and to die is mine.
For ſpring, nor genial ſun, nor freſhening gale
With youthful ſtrength can ſickly age recruit,
And death ſhall o'er this tottering frame prevail,
Ere autumn ſhall mature your embryo fruit.
And when I us'd to view my orchard's pride,
Ah! then its fallen lord a graſſy turf ſhall hide.

W. G.

*Banks of the Ken, March, 20. 1802.*

*For the Scots Magazine.*

## THE LASS O' ISLA.

FROM THE GAELIC.

AH Mary, ſweeteſt maid, fareweil!
My hopes are flown, for a's to wreck;
Heav'n guard you love and heal your heart,
Tho' mine alas! maun break—

Deareſt lad, what ills betide?
Is Willie to his love untrue,
Engag'd the morn to be his bride?
Ah! hae ye, hae ye ta'en the rue?—

Ye canna wear a ragged gown,
Or beggar wed, wi' nought ava;
My kye are drown'd, my houſe is down,
My beſt ſheep lyes aneath the ſnaw—

Tell na me o' ſtorm or flood,
Or ſheep a' ſmoor'd ayont the hill,
For Willie's ſake, I Willie lo'ed;
Tho' poor, ye are my Willie ſtill—

Ye canna thole the wind or rain,
Or wander friendleſs far frae hame;
Chear chear your heart, ſome other ſwain
Will ſoon blot out loſt Willie's name—

I'll tak my bundle in my hand,
An' wipe the dew drop frae my ee,
I'll wander wi' ye o'er the land,
I'll venture wi' ye thro' the ſea—

Forgie me love, 'twas all a ſnare,
The flocks are ſafe we need na part,
I'd forfeit them, and ten times mair,
To claſp thee, Mary, to my heart

Could ye wi' my feelings ſport,
Or doubt a heart ſae warm and true;
I ſhould wiſh miſchief on ye for't,
But canna wiſh ought ill to you.

ULLIN.

## EULOGY ON THE LATE DUKE OF BEDFORD,

BY THE RIGHT HON. C. J. FOX.

*Delivered in the Houſe of Commons on Moving the Writ for Tavitſtock.*

IF the ſad event which has recently occurred were only a private misfortune, however heavy, I ſhould feel the impropriety of obtruding upon the Houſe the feelings of private friendſhip, and would have ſought ſome other opportunity of expreſſing thoſe ſentiments of gratitude and affection, which muſt be ever due, from me, to the memory of the excellent perſon, whoſe loſs gives occaſion to the ſort of motion of courſe, which I am about to make to the Houſe. It is becauſe I conſider the death of the Duke of Bedford as a great public calamity; becauſe the public itſelf ſeems ſo to conſider it; becauſe, not in this town only, but in every part of the kingdom, the impreſſion made by it ſeems to be the ſtrongeſt, and moſt univerſal, that ever appeared upon the loſs of a ſubject; it is for theſe reaſons that I preſume

ſume to hope for the indulgence of the Houſe, if I deviate, in ſome degree, from the common courſe, and introduce my motion in a manner which I muſt confeſs to be unuſual on ſimilar occaſions. At the ſame time, I truſt, Sir, that I ſhall not be ſuſpected of any intention to abuſe the indulgence which I aſk, by dwelling, with the fondneſs of friendſhip, upon the various excellencies of the character to which I have alluded; much leſs by entering into a hiſtory of the ſeveral events of his life, which might ſerve to illuſtrate it. There was ſomething in that character ſo peculiar and ſtriking, and the juſt admiration which his virtues commanded, was ſuch, that to expatiate upon them in any detail is as unneceſſary as upon this occaſion it would be improper. That he has been much lamented and generally, cannot be wondered at; for ſurely there never was a more juſt occaſion of public ſorrow. To loſe ſuch a man!—at ſuch a time!—ſo unexpectedly!—The particular ſtage of his life too in which we loſt him, muſt add to every feeling of regret, and make the diſappointment more ſevere and poignant to all thinking minds. Had he fallen at an earlier period, the public, to whom he could then (comparatively ſpeaking at leaſt) be but little known, would rather have compaſſionated and condoled with the feelings of his friends and relations, than have been themſelves very ſeverely afflicted by the loſs. It would have been ſuggeſted, and even we, who were the moſt partial, muſt have admitted, that the expectations raiſed by the dawn are not always realiſed in the meridian of life. If the fatal event had been poſtponed, the calamity might have been alleviated by the conſideration, that mankind could not have looked forward to any length of time to the exerciſe of his virtues and talents. But he was ſnatched away at a moment when ſociety might have been expected to be long benefited by his benevolence, his energy, and his wiſdom; when we had obtained a full certainty, that the progreſs of his life would be more than anſwerable to the brighteſt hopes conceived from its outſet; and when it might have been reaſonably hoped, that, after having accompliſhed all the good of which it was capable, he would have deſcended, not immaturely, into the tomb. He had, on the one hand, lived long enough to have his character fully confirmed and eſtabliſhed, while, on the other, what remained of life ſeemed, according to all human expectations, to afford ample ſpace and ſcope for the exerciſe of the virtues of which that character was compoſed. The tree was old enough to enable us to aſcertain the quality of the fruit which it would bear, and, at the ſame time, young enough to promiſe many years of produce. The high rank and ſplendid fortune of the great man of whom I am ſpeaking, though not circumſtances which, in themſelves, either can or ought to conciliate the regard and eſteem of rational minds, are yet in ſo far conſiderable as an elevated ſituation, by making him who is placed in it more powerful and conſpicuous, cauſes his vices or virtues to be more uſeful or injurious to ſociety. In this caſe, the rank and wealth of the perſon are to be attended to in another and a very different point of view. To appreciate his merits juſtly, we muſt conſider, not only the advantages, but the diſadvantages, connected with ſuch circumſtances. The dangers attending proſperity in general, and high ſituations in particular; the corrupting influence of flattery, to which men in ſuch ſituations are more peculiarly expoſed; have been the theme of moraliſts in all ages, and in all nations; but how are theſe dangers increaſed with reſpect to him who ſucceeds, in his childhood, to the firſt rank and fortune in a kingdom ſuch as this, and who, having loſt his parents, is never approached by any being who is not repreſented to him as in ſome degree his inferior! Unleſs bleſſed with a heart uncommonly receptive, and diſpoſed to virtue, how ſhould he who has ſcarce ever ſeen an equal, have a common feeling, and a juſt ſympathy, for the reſt of mankind, who ſeem to have been formed *to wait for* him, and as inſtruments of his gratification, than together *with* him for the general purpoſes of nature? Juſtly has the Roman ſatiriſt remarked,

> Rarus enim fermè ſenſus communis in illa
> Fortuna.———

This was preciſely the caſe of the Duke of Bedford, nor do I know that his education was perfectly exempt from the defects uſually belonging to ſuch

ſuch ſituations; but virtue found her own way, and on the very ſide where the danger was the greateſt, was her triumph the moſt complete. From the blame of ſelfiſhneſs no man was ever ſo eminently free. No man put his own gratification ſo low, that of others ſo high, in his eſtimation. To contribute to the welfare of his fellow citizens was the conſtant unremitted purſuit of his life, by his example and his beneficence to render them better, wiſer, and happier. He truly loved the public; but not only the public, according to the uſual acceptation of the word; not merely the body corporate (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) which bears that name, but man in his individual capacity; all who came within his notice and deſerved his protection, were objects of his generous concern. From his ſtation the ſphere of his acquaintance was larger than that of moſt other men; yet in this extended circle, few, very few, could be counted to whom he had not found ſome occaſion to be ſerviceable. To be uſeful, whether to the public at large, whether to his relations and nearer friends, or even to any individual of his ſpecies, was the ruling paſſion of his life.

He died, it is true, in a ſtate of celibacy, but if they may be called a man's children, whoſe concerns are as dear to him as his own—to protect whom from evil is the daily object of his care—to promote whoſe welfare he exerts every faculty of which he is poſſeſſed; if ſuch, I ſay, are to be eſteemed our children, no man had ever a more numerous family than the Duke of Bedford.

Private friendſhips are not, I own, a fit topic for this Houſe, or any public aſſembly; but it is difficult for any one who had the honour and happineſs to be his friend, not to advert (when ſpeaking of ſuch a man) to his conduct and behaviour in that intereſting character. In his friendſhip, not only he was diſintereſted and ſincere, but in him were to be found united all the characteriſtic excellencies which have ever diſtinguiſhed the men moſt renowned for that moſt amiable of all virtues. Some are warm, but volatile and inconſtant; he was warm too, but ſteady and unchangeable. Never once was he known to violate any of the duties of that ſacred relation. Where his attachment was placed, there it remained, or rather there it grew; for it may be more truly ſaid of this man than of any other that ever exiſted, that if he loved you at the beginning of the year, and you did nothing to forfeit his eſteem, he would love you ſtill more at the end of it. Such was the uniformly progreſſive ſtate of his affections, no leſs than of his virtue and wiſdom.

It has happened to many, and he was certainly one of the number, to grow wiſer as they advanced in years. Some have even improved in virtue, but it has generally been in that claſs of virtues only, which conſiſt in reſiſting the allurements of vice; and too often have theſe advantages been counterbalanced by the loſs, or at leaſt the diminution, of that openneſs of heart, that warmth of feeling, that readineſs of ſympathy, that generoſity of ſpirit, which have been reckoned among the characteriſtic attributes of youth. In this caſe it was far otherwiſe; endued by nature with an unexampled firmneſs of character, he could bring his mind to a more complete ſtate of diſcipline than any man I ever knew. But he had, at the ſame time, ſuch a comprehenſive and juſt view of all moral queſtions, that he well knew to diſtinguiſh between thoſe inclinations, which, if indulged, muſt be pernicious, and the feelings which, if cultivated, might prove beneficial to mankind. All bad propenſities therefore, if any ſuch he had, he completely conquered and ſuppreſſed, while, on the other hand, no man ever ſtudied the trade by which he was to get his bread—the profeſſion by which he hoped to riſe to wealth and honour—nor even the higher arts of poetry or eloquence, in purſuit of a fancied immortality, with more zeal and ardour than this excellent perſon cultivated the noble art of doing good to his fellow-creatures. In this purſuit, above all others, diligence is ſure of ſucceſs, and accordingly it would be difficult to find an example of any other man to whom ſo many individuals are indebted for happineſs or comfort, or to whom the public at large owe more eſſential obligation.

So far was he from ſlackening or growing cold in theſe generous purſuits, that the only danger was, leſt, notwithſtanding his admirable good ſenſe,

ſenſe, and that remarkable ſoberneſs of character, which diſtinguiſhed him, his munificence might, if he had lived, have engaged him in expences to which even his princely fortune would have been found inadequate. Thus, the only circumſtance like a failing in this great character, was, that while indulging his darling paſſion for making himſelf uſeful to others, he might be too regardleſs of future conſequences to himſelf and family. The love of utility was indeed his darling, his ruling paſſion. Even in his recreations (and he was by no means naturally averſe to ſuch as were ſuitable to his ſtation in life) no leſs than in his graver hours, he ſo much loved to keep this grand object in view, that he ſeemed by degrees to grow weary of every amuſement which was not, in ſome degree, connected with it. Agriculture he judged rightly to be the moſt uſeful of all ſciences, and, more particularly, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, he conceived it to be the department in which his ſervices to his country might be moſt beneficial. To agriculture, therefore, he principally applied himſelf, nor can it be doubted, but with his great capacity, activity, and energy, he muſt have attained his object, and made himſelf eminently uſeful in that moſt important branch of political economy. Of the particular degree of his merit in this reſpect, how much the public is already indebted to him—how much benefit it may ſtill expect to derive from the effects of his unwearied diligence and ſplendid example, is a queſtion upon which many Members of this houſe can form a much more accurate judgment than I can pretend to do. But of his motive to theſe exertions I am competent to judge, and can affirm, without a doubt, that it was the ſame which actuated him throughout—an ardent deſire to employ his faculties in the way, whatever it might be, in which he could moſt contribute to the good of his country, and the general intereſts of mankind.

With regard to his politics, I feel a great unwillingneſs to be wholly ſilent on the ſubject; and, at the ſame time, much difficulty in treating it with propriety, when I conſider to whom I am addreſſing myſelf. I am ſenſible that thoſe principles, upon which, in any other place, I ſhould not heſitate to pronounce an unqualified eulogium, may be thought by ſome, perhaps by the majority of this houſe, rather to ſtand in need of apology and exculpation, than to form a proper ſubject for panegyric. But even in this view I may be allowed to offer a few words in favour of my departed friend. I believe few, if any of us, are ſo infatuated with the extreme notions of philoſophy as not to feel a partial veneration for the principles, ſome leaning even to the prejudices of the anceſtors, eſpecially if they were of any note, from whom we are reſpectively deſcended. Such biaſſes are always, as I ſuſpect, favourable to the cauſe of patriotiſm and public virtue; I am ſure, at leaſt, that in Athens and Rome they were ſo conſidered. No man had ever leſs of family pride, in the bad ſenſe, than the Duke of Bedford; but he had a great and juſt reſpect for his anceſtors. Now, if upon the principle to which I have alluded, it was in Rome, thought excuſable in one of the Claudii to have, in conformity with the general manners of their race, ſomething too much of an ariſtocratical pride and haughtineſs, ſurely, in this country, it is not unpardonable in a Ruſſell to be zealouſly attached to the rights of the ſubject, and peculiarly tenacious of the popular parts of our conſtitution. It is excuſable at leaſt, in one who numbers among his anceſtors the great Earl of Bedford, the patron of Pym, and the friend of Hampden to be an enthuſiaſtic lover of liberty; nor is it to be wondered at, if a deſcendant of Lord Ruſſell ſhould feel more than common horror for arbitrary power, and a quick, perhaps even a jealous diſcernment of any approach or tendency in the ſyſtem of government to that dreaded evil. But whatever may be our differences in regard to principles, I truſt there is no Member of this Houſe who is not liberal enough to do juſtice to upright conduct even in a political adverſary. Whatever therefore may be thought of thoſe principles to which I have alluded, the political conduct of my much lamented friend muſt be allowed by all to have been manly, conſiſtent, and ſincere.

It now remains for me to touch upon the laſt melancholy ſcene in which this excellent man was to be exhibited, and to all thoſe who admire his character,

let

let it be ſome conſolation that his exit was in every reſpect conformable to his paſt life. I have already noticed that proſperity could not corrupt him. He had now to undergo a trial of an oppoſite nature. But, in every inſtance, he was alike true to his character, and in moments of extreme bodily pain and approaching diſſolution, when it might be expected that a man's every feeling would be concentrated in his perſonal ſufferings—his every thought occupied by the awful event impending—even in theſe moments he put by all ſelfiſh conſiderations; kindneſs to his friends was the ſentiment ſtill uppermoſt in his mind, and he employed himſelf, to the laſt hour of his life, in making the moſt conſiderate arrangements for the happineſs and comfort of thoſe who were to ſurvive him. While in the enjoyment of proſperity, he had learned and practiſed all thoſe milder virtues which adverſity alone is ſuppoſed capable of teaching; and in the hour of pain and approaching death, he had that calmneſs and ſerenity which are thought to belong excluſively to health of body, and a mind at eaſe.

If I have taken an unuſual, and poſſibly an irregular, courſe upon this extraordinary occaſion, I am confident the Houſe will pardon me. They will forgive ſomething, no doubt, to the warmth of private friendſhip—to ſentiments of gratitude, which I muſt feel, and, whenever I have an opportunity, muſt expreſs to the lateſt hour of my life. But the conſideration of public utility, to which I have ſo much adverted as the ruling principle in the mind of my friend, will weigh far more with them. They will, in their wiſdom, acknowledge, that to celebrate and perpetuate the memory of great and meritorious individuals, is, in effect, an eſſential ſervice to the community. It was not therefore for the purpoſe of performing the pious office of friendſhip, by fondly ſtrewing flowers upon his tomb, that I have drawn your attention to the character of the Duke of Bedford: the motive that actuates me, is one more ſuitable to what were his views. It is that this great character may be ſtrongly impreſſed upon the minds of all who hear me—that they may ſee it—that they may feel it—that they may diſcourſe of it in their domeſtic circles—that they may ſpeak of it to their children, and hold it up to the imitation of poſterity. If he could now be ſenſible to what paſſes here below—ſure I am, that nothing could give him ſo much ſatisfaction as to find that we are endeavouring to make his memory and example, as he took care his life ſhould be—uſeful to mankind.

I will conclude, with applying to the preſent occaſion, a beautiful paſſage from the ſpeech of a very young orator.* It may be thought, perhaps, to favour too much of the ſanguine views of youth, to ſtand the teſt of a rigid philoſophical inquiry; but it is at leaſt cheering and conſolatory, and that in this inſtance it may be exemplified, is, I am confident, the ſincere wiſh of every man who hears me. "Crime," ſays he, "is a curſe only to the period in which it is ſucceſsful, but virtue, whether fortunate or otherwiſe, bleſſes not only its own age, but remoteſt poſterity, and is as beneficial by its example, as by its immediate effects."

* Eſſay on the Progreſſive Improvements of Mankind; an oration delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, December 17, 1798, by the Honourable William Lamb.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, March 25, Lord Holland ſtated that it was his intention to have ſubmitted the motion, of which he had previouſly given notice, relative to the civil liſt arrears to-morrow; but finding that the conſideration of the meſſage had been put off till Monday, he ſhould defer his propoſition to the ſame day, as it might put ſome noble Lords to inconvenience to bring it on ſooner. He begged, however, to have it underſtood, that he ſhould on the day now fixed move according to circumſtances, either that the conſideration of the meſſage be farther poſtponed, or referred to a committee.—Adjourned. Monday, March 29. The order of the day for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's Meſſage, relative to the Civil Liſt

Liſt, being read, Lord Pelham ſtated the nature of the debts of the civil liſt during 16 years, with the accounts referred to; and argued to ſhew that thoſe exceedings were unavoidable. He truſted there was but one opinion in that Houſe, reſpecting the propriety of relieving his Majeſty from the embarraſſment of the civil liſt; he concluded with moving an addreſs to his Majeſty on the occaſion, expreſſive of the readineſs of their Lordſhips to concur in any meaſure which may be deemed reaſonable. Lord Fitzwilliam oppoſed the addreſs propoſed by the Right Hon. Secretary. He then moved an amendment, ſetting forth that their Lordſhips would proceed to inquire into the cauſes of the accumulation of the debts of the civil liſt. The queſtion being put, Lord Hobart ſpoke againſt the amendment. Lord Holland ſupported the amendment. Lord Moira obſerved he ſhould vote for the original addreſs, as it did not pledge their Lordſhips to any ſpecific meaſure; but that it would leave them at liberty to inquire into the ſubject, and call for further information if neceſſary. The Houſe divided. For the original addreſs 60, againſt it 4. Majority 56. adjourned.—March 30. Lord Riddeſdale preſented the report from the committee appointed to conſider the clauſes of the Union act, reſpecting the ſucceſſion of Iriſh Peerages; ordered to be taken into conſideration on Friday next. April 1. Lord Holland aſked Lord Moira if it was his intention to bring forward his motion reſpecting inſolvent debtors this ſeſſion. Lord Moira, after explaining the nature of his propoſed motion, anſwered Lord Holland that he would bring forward the meaſure, of which he had given notice, as ſoon after the Eaſter receſs as poſſible. Friday, April 2. The order of the day for taking into conſideration the reſolutions come to laſt Tueſday, relative to the deſcent of Peerages of Ireland, and the claims of Peers to vote at the election of temporal Peers of Ireland, having been moved, The Marquis of Sligo obſerved, that the inconvenience of the Peers of Ireland ſuffered in reſpect to their claims, went beyond the reach of the reſolutions agreed to. The reſolutions were ſeverally agreed to.—Adjourned. April 6. Lord Holland moved, that there be laid before the Houſe an account of the net produce of the duties of four and a half per cent, payable out of certain poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies, from January 1785, to January 1801. Alſo an account of the penſions paid out of the ſame, together with all other penſions paid out of the civil liſt. Lord Pelham ſaid, that in acceding to the motion thus made, he wiſhed not to be underſtood as coinciding with the arguments of the noble Lord who made it. No penſion on the 4½ per cents exceeded the ſum of 1000l. a year, and therefore Mr Burke's bill was not violated. The Earl of Kinnoul (Lord Hay) ſaid, he roſe to vindicate himſelf and his anceſtors from any imputation of being penſioners; he certainly had 1000l. a year out of theſe revenues, but that was an annuity which had been given to his anceſtors in exchange for a right in the iſland of Barbadoes, at the time it was purchaſed by the Crown. He wiſhed that a diſtinction might be made between thoſe annuities which men enjoyed as a juſt right, and thoſe which were given without any conſideration whatever. The ſeveral motions were then put, and carried. Lord Hobart moved, that the thanks of the Houſe be given to the officers of the navy and army, for their ſignal and meritorious ſervices during the late war; to the militia, yeomanry, and volunteer corps, both of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the Houſe do highly approve and acknowledge the meritorious ſervices of the non-commiſſioned officers, and privates, during the ſame period.—Carried, *nem. diſſ.* Thurſday, April 8. Lord Moira ſtated, that it would be in their Lordſhips recollection, that he had given notice of a motion relative to the depoſition of the ſon of the late Nabob of Arcot. He underſtood that important diſpatches were now expected from India, which would elucidate all the circumſtances of that tranſaction. He therefore thought it was incumbent upon him not to bring forward the ſubject for diſcuſſion, till after the arrival of the documents.

Lord Grenville ſaid, as there was no motion before the Houſe, it might be thought irregular on his part to allude to the tranſaction touched upon by Lord Moira. But he was unwilling to let the preſent opportunity eſcape, of declaring that there were many, among whom he was one, prepared to defend the

the two Noblemen implicated in that tranſaction. Lord Moira expreſſed his regret that it ſhould be ſuppoſed he had ſaid any thing, which tended to fix a ſtain upon the reputation of the Noble Lords. What he meant to aſſert was, that the depoſition of the Nabob's ſon was a fit ſubject of ſuſpicion, both in and out of the Houſe. Lord Grenville acknowledged the candour of his Lordſhip's declaration.

The Duke of Clarence obtained leave to attend the committee of the Houſe of Commons, appointed to conſider Dr Jenner's petition. Lord Grenville, ſeeing Lord Pelham in his place, wiſhed to be informed within what time there was a probability of the definitive treaty being ſubmitted to the Houſe. Lord Pelham replied, that there could be little probability of the ratification being received before the end of the week, during which, the receſs would take place, and he ſuppoſed that no communication would be made upon the ſubject before the ſucceeding Monday. As to when the diſcuſſion would take place, that did not reſt with him, but with the Houſe. Lord Grenville thanked the noble Lord for his information. Monday, April 12. Lord Carliſle called the attention of the Houſe to the article of the definitive treaty, by which the Houſe of Orange was to be indemnified in Germany. He ſaid, that it had been the intention of this Government, that the Prince ſhould receive his indemnity in Holland; but he underſtood that the French and Dutch Plenipotentiaries had, without conſulting the Engliſh Ambaſſador, agreed he ſhould have it in ſome other place. He wiſhed to know from what quarter thoſe compenſations were to be drawn. Lord Pelham replied, that till the definitive treaty was actually before the Houſe, he ſhould decline making any comments upon the ſubject. Lord Grenville repeated the remarks he had made on a former night, as to what would be the conſequence of this treaty, if all former treaties between this country with France, Spain, and Holland were to be abrogated.—Adjourned. Wedneſday, April 14. The further conſideration of the Earl of Farnham's petition, relative to his right of ſucceſſion to the Iriſh Peerage, was put off until the firſt Thurſday after the receſs. Lord Holland aſked if the noble Secretary of State intended to lay before the Houſe the Convention with the Northern Powers. Lord Pelham ſaid, he had no reaſon to ſuppoſe that his Majeſty would not order the treaty to be laid before the Houſe. April 15. The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Iriſh revenue and corn trade bills, the loan bill, window-tax bill, and 29 private bills.—Adjourned for the Eaſter receſs, till Monday, April 26.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, March 23. The Secretary at War brought up the eſtimates, of the charge of the militia forces in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 25th of March to the 24th of May inclusive. They were ordered to be laid on the table. The hon. gentleman then gave notice, that he ſhould propoſe a vote in terms of the eſtimates to-morrow, in the committee of ſupply. Mr Corry ſtated, that when he had moved for certain accounts of the civil ſervices of Ireland, the order for their production had been general. Upon this point, therefore, he wiſhed to know whether it would be neceſſary, that he ſhould move for each eſtimate ſeparately. Some converſation enſued between the Hon. Gentleman and the Speaker, which was terminated by a motion, That there be laid before the houſe, eſtimates of the ſeveral ſums, which may be wanted for the miſcellaneous ſervices of Ireland, for the year 1802. He then preſented the eſtimates, which were laid upon the table. He then ſtated, that he meant to offer petitions from certain bodies in Ireland, praying for aid; and if theſe petitions ſhould be received, he intended to move for eſtimates, to the amount of the charge propoſed to be granted. Eſtimates were affixed to ſeveral of the petitions; and the firſt which he had to preſent, was from the incorporated Society of Dublin, for promoting the Proteſtant religion. Mr Addington had no objection to the petition being received; but in ſtating his Majeſty's recommendation to it, he was not to be underſtood as pledging himſelf, that the ſum would be granted; however he might agree to the object of the petition. A few remarks were then made by Mr Robſon, which

were anſwered by Mr Corry and Mr Alexander. The petition was then brought up.

Mr Tierney moved for an account of the groſs amount of the charges upon, and net produce of the four and half per cent. duties, from the 5th April 1785, to the 5th of April 1801. Mr Addington ſaid, he did not ſee the object of this motion, ſuch a motion was made and carried in 1786; and from what had paſſed on that occaſion, he thought that every ſatisfaction had been afforded. Mr Addington then explained the nature of the duty; and concluded by remarking, as he had the precedent of 1786 before him, he ſhould not object to the motion. The account was then ordered. Mr Addington then ſaid, that his Majeſty had applied 172,000l. of that fund to the civil liſt. Mr Tierney then moved for an account of all the charges upon the ſaid fund unſatisfied, upon the 5th April 1801. Ordered. Mr Jones gave notice, that he would, on this day fortnight, bring forward a motion reſpecting the Polygar war in India. Lord Belgrave brought up a bill, for repealing certain parts of the treating act, and eſtabliſhing other proviſions in lieu thereof: Read a firſt time. On the motion for its ſecond reading, Mr Corry ſuggeſted, that the proviſions of the bill ſhould extend to Ireland. Mr Addington obſerved, as ſeveral members had thought, that ſufficient time was not allowed between the diſtribution, and Friday the day appointed, for the conſideration of the report of the committee, on the accounts of the civil liſt; in order to give every accomodation to thoſe gentlemen, and the Houſe in general, he ſhould beg leave to give notice, that on Monday next, he ſhould move, that the report be taken into conſideration, in a committee of Supply.

Mr Luſhington brought up a bill, for extending the time allowed to the merchants of Grenada and St Vincent, for paying the inſtalments upon the loan, which they had received from Government. Read a firſt time.

Wedneſday March 24th, Mr Manners Sutton adverting to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having altered the arrangement of ſome public meaſure he gave notice of for that day, relative to the claims of the Prince of Wales, to the arrears of the revenues of the Dutchy of Cornwall; but his Royal Highneſs had ordered him to poſtpone his motion to Wedneſday next. Accounts were preſented from the exchequer, of the amount of the duties paid upon the importation of all grain, corn, flour, and rice, into Great Britain. Ordered to lie on the table. Mr Addington moved, that until April 3d next, petitions may be allowed to be preſented, reſpecting the miſcellaneous ſervices in Ireland; which, after ſome converſation, was agreed to. The different petitions were then brought up by Mr Corry, and ordered to lie on the table. To ſome of them Mr Robſon objected, as ſaddling this country with the parochial rates of Ireland, and particularly for lighting and cleaning the city of Dublin; but he was called to order, and anſwered by Mr Alexander and Lord Blaquire. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of Supply. The Speaker having left the chair, Mr Addington ſaid, he roſe to move certain reſolutions, reſpecting thoſe branches of the public ſervices, which were deſcribed under the head miſcellaneous ſervices, and not provided for by Parliament. The firſt reſolution he ſhould propoſe, referred to the intereſt of the Exchequer bills, which were funded laſt year; the amount of the intereſt, for the payment of which, it was neceſſary to grant a ſum to his Majeſty, was L. 505,520: 9: 1. The next head of ſervice, applied to the ſalaries and fees of the commiſſioners for reducing the national debt. The ſum required for this ſervice, was 28651. The next reſolution he ſhould move, was relative to the ſum to be paid to the Duke of Richmond, as the conſideration money for one third of his annuity; the ſum he ſhould move for, was L. 144,611: 2s. for one third of an annuity of 19,000l. ceded by the Duke of Richmond to his preſent Majeſty, by acts of the 39th and 40th of his reign. The fourth reſolution, related to the allowance to the Clerks of the Exchequer, for extra trouble, this amounted to 500l. The fifth reſolution, related to the allowance to the Bank of England, for diſcount on prompt payment, for the loan and lottery granted for the year

1801. The amount of this, was L.458,514 : 8 : 6. The ſixth reſolution, was for raiſing a ſum of L.23,562 : 3 : 4, to be paid to the Bank of England, for receiving the contributions on the loan, and for the incidental expences of the lottery for the year 1801. The next reſolution, was for the ſum of 1,000,000l. for paying off the Exchequer bills, iſſued by virtue of an act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament. In addition to theſe, he had only to ſtate three other reſolutions. The firſt was for granting a ſum of money, to enable his Majeſty to pay off the Exchequer bills, which were iſſued three years ago, and were now in the poſſeſſion of the Bank of England. The next reſolution with which he ſhould trouble the committee, had for its object, the indemnification of Earl St Vincent and Lord Grey, from the conſequences of the adjudication againſt them in the ſupreme Courts of Admiralty, for having detained neutral veſſels at Martinique, and other of the French Weſt India Iſlands. The claims of thoſe gallant commanders were founded upon principles of national honour and juſtice, which rendered it the duty of the public to attend to them. It had happened that in former ſeſſions Parliament had been applied to, in order to indemnify Lords St Vincent and Gray from the effects of thoſe decisions; other inſtances had ſince occurred, in conſequence of which, theſe noble lords would be obliged to pay large ſums of money for having obeyed the inſtructions of government, if parliament did not interfere. The ſum required was 45,332l. 17s. 6d. The laſt reſolution he had to ſubmit to the committee was for granting a ſum of 410,000l., the deficiency in the eſtimated duty of 1,200,000l. for goods exported and imported, and for tonnage of ſhips and veſſels, for 1801. He concluded by moving the firſt reſolution. After ſome obſervations from Dr Laurence and Mr Robſon, the reſolutions were put, and carried. The Secretary at War moved the following reſolution; "That 238,000l. be granted for defraying the charges of the embodied militia for England, from March 25. to May 24." "That 135,692l. 2s. 3d. be granted for defraying the charges of the embodied militia for Ireland, for the ſame period." Report ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Thurſday, March 25th. On the motion of Mr Shaw Lefevre, the conſideration of the report of the petition, for improving the port of London, was poſtponed till Monday. Mr Irvine from the Cuſtom-houſe, preſented an account of all grain and rice imported into England and Scotland, from the 10th of October 1801, to the 5th of January 1802; diſtinguiſhing the parts and quantities—Laid on the table—Mr Alexander brought up the report of the Committee of Supply, which, after a debate between Mr Addington, Mr Robſon, Mr Nicholls, Captain Markham, and the Attorney General, was read a ſecond time, and agreed to.

Monday, March 29th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he ſhould on Monday, ſtate the terms of the loan, and the taxes he had to propoſe, for the purpoſe of defraying the intereſt. He took this opportunity of informing the houſe, that it was his intention to repeal the income tax. The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the civil liſt. Mr Addington ſaid, that before he would enter into the particulars of the report now on the table, he wiſhed to call the attention of the committee to the circumſtances which attended kings of this country in former times. The ſources of revenue anciently enjoyed by the kings of England, not only were calculated to fill the coffers of the monarchs who poſſeſſed them, but alſo, to enable them to oppreſs their ſubjects; for, when their revenues were in their own hands, they had the leſs occaſion to apply to this houſe; and parliament, conſequently, had but ſeldom the opportunity of exerciſing that privilege, which can alone inſure our ſafety—the privilege of impoſing a reſtraint on the abuſes of the executive government of the country. It was only in the reign of Charles II, that eſtimates were introduced as means of controul, on the expenditure of the public revenue. The right of purveyance and pre-emption was given up as a ſource of enriching the king—for the purpoſe of relieving the people of this country from a prerogative ſo injurious, a price was to be paid for it by Parliament,

in conſequence of which, an hereditary revenue was granted in lieu of it. In 1697, the civil liſt was firſt permanently ſettled, and the aggregate of it was, at that time, L.680,000; at the acceſſion of Queen Anne, it was L.700,000. In the reign of George I. the average expences of the civil liſt were about L.800,000. Applications were made to Parliament in his reign for relief. At the acceſſion of George II., the various branches of revenue which had been granted to Anne and George I., were then voted to the king on the throne, but it was ſtipulated, that Parliament was to make good any deficiency below L.800,000. When his preſent Majeſty came to the throne, opinions had been entertained, that the revenue enjoyed by his late Majeſty, and which would have been granted by Parliament to his preſent Majeſty, was his hereditary revenue, which he was entitled to in right of his crown. The error was, that the hereditary revenue conſiſted in nothing more, than what was given to Charles II., in lieu of the court of wards, pre emption, tonnage, and other royal prerogatives. There was no doubt in the mind of Parliament, with regard to giving his Majeſty the ſame as had been enjoyed by his predeceſſors. His Majeſty indeed, was fully perſuaded there was ſuch an intention on the part of Parliament. In conſequence of his Majeſty being aware of the ſentiments of Parliament, a meſſage was brought ſoon after his acceſſion, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſtating, that his Majeſty, deſirous of giving a proof of regard for the welfare of his people, left it to his Commons in making proviſion for the ſupport of the dignity of his crown, to arrange ſuch ſtipulations, and ſettle ſuch a limit for the expences of his houſehold and civil liſt, as would beſt ſuit the intereſts of the public. The conduct of his Majeſty, in giving up his hereditary rights, and leaving it to Parliament to provide the whole of his revenues, has been called a proof of the moſt diſintereſted conduct; and, in conſequence, Parliament aſſigned a revenue of L.800,000, ſubject to late annuities, to the amount of L.96,000. It could not otherwiſe happen, that in the courſe of a long period, growing incumbrances would ariſe, which would render it neceſſary for his Majeſty to reſort to Parliament. Accordingly, in 1769, an application was made to this houſe, in conſequence of which, a grant of L.513,511 was made to his Majeſty, to make good the arrears of the civil liſt. In 1775, L.100,000 was granted for the ſame purpoſe. In 1776, incumbrances ariſing from an increaſe of expences, reduced his Majeſty to the neceſſity of making another application to Parliament, and the ſum of L.618,340 was granted to relieve him from his difficulties. In 1784, there was another grant of L.60,000; and in 1786, of L.210,000. The whole ſum that had been granted at different periods, to pay off the exceſs of the civil liſt expences has been L.1,523,511. We have arrived at that period, when his Majeſty is again under the neceſſity of requiring the aſſiſtance of the houſe. After entering upon the different cauſes of the accumulation of debt, Mr Addington concluded, by moving, "That it is the opinion of this committee, the ſum of L.990,650 be granted to his Majeſty, to diſcharge the arrears on the debt due, and owing on the civil liſt, on the 5th of January 1802." Mr Fox roſe, and ſtated his objections to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, and followed him in his hiſtorical ſketch of the civil liſt, and endeavoured to ſhew, that this mode of running in debt, and then appealing to Parliament to remove the difficulties, was furniſhing a dangerous precedent—a precedent, which was *prima facie* criminal, inaſmuch, as it is obviouſly oppoſite to a poſitive ſtatute. "Inſtead," ſaid Mr Fox, "of the motion before the houſe, however I may eſteem the monarchy, or however I may wiſh for every thing that can promote the eaſe, happineſs, ſplendour, and glory of the monarch, I ſhould recommend an addreſs to his Majeſty, in which the houſe ſhould, with becoming firmneſs and decency, tell his Majeſty, that it would be more agreeable to the principles of the conſtitution, more conducive to the advancement of his own reputation, and to the intereſts of his people, to quadrate his expences by his comings in, to afford ſome guarantee to the country againſt any ſuch application as the preſent; and, not minding what ſycophants might recommend, reſort, whenever he ſhould have occaſion for ad-

vice,

vice, to Parliament, the only depositary of the public will." Mr Pitt answered Mr Fox at great length, and with great ability; after which Mr Tierney proceeded to make some observations, and concluded by moving, "That the chairman do report progress, and have leave to sit again." The question being loudly called for, a division took place, when there appeared for Mr Tierney's motion, 46. Against it, 228. A second division took place on the main question; in which the numbers were, Ayes, 226—Noes, 51—Majority, 175.

Tuesday, March 30. The resolution respecting the civil list was agreed to, after some opposition from Mr Robson, Mr Jones, and Mr Nicholls.

March 31. Mr Manners Sutton rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to move for the investigation of the claims of the Prince of Wales to the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, from his birth, to the period when he came of age. The object of his motion would be, to appoint a committee to inquire what sums had been received, and by whom, from the duchy of Cornwall, since the birth of the Prince of Wales to his coming of age; and to what purposes such sums had been applied. There were two principal points for the examination of the house. The first was, whether the Prince was, or was not, entitled to the revenues of Cornwall, from the moment of his birth: the second, whether those revenues had been applied, so as to benefit the public. The first point did not involve any abstruse question of law. The title of the Prince of Wales to the revenues of Cornwall originated in a charter, granted by Edward III. to his son the Black Prince. Before stating farther, he begged to be understood, that the present question by no means lay between his Majesty and the Prince of Wales. The king had never received any part of the sums arising from the duchy, nor had they been applied to his use. He then stated, what had been the case in the early periods of the country. Henry VI. renewed the original grant to his son the Prince of Wales in 1455. In 1472, Edward IV. likewise renewed the grant, when the Prince of Wales was only eight months old. He next stated all the reigns down to James I., and shewed, that the Prince had uniformly enjoyed the revenues. He then came down to George II. When his late Majesty ascended the throne, Frederick Prince of Wales was minor, but when he came of age, he received an account of the revenues of the duchy from his father's accession. The present Prince of Wales was born Duke of Cornwall, there was no act of accession necessary on his part, and if there had, he would have been cruelly used, had it not been obtained. These were the legal titles of the Prince, and as he knew of no authority which could overturn his statement, he owned he felt surprised, that this claim was now, for the first time, disputed. After some farther remarks, he concluded, by moving for the appointment of a committee, for the purposes stated in the commencement of his speech. Sir H. Mildmay seconded the motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion. Powerful, he said, as the honourable and learned gentleman's statement was, he acknowledged it had not the effect of convincing him of the right of the Prince of Wales to the revenue of the duchy of Cornwall from the time of his birth. If he understood the motion, it empowered a committee to inquire into precedents; he would ask, whether such a motion was ever submitted to Parliament. If the claim was just, he was sorry it had not been made sooner. If there was a wrong, there were means of redress, but not by investigation in Parliament in the first instance. If the attempt for obtaining redress should not prove successful, the subject would come with a different aspect before the house. Such a motion as the present, ought not to be adopted, but upon the ground of necessity. He concluded by moving, that the order of the day should be read. Mr Erskine followed in favour of the motion of Mr Sutton; he spoke at great length, in favour of the right of the Prince to the revenues, and entered into a minute investigation of the point of law, which he traced back to the most remote authorities; he argued upon the admitted right, during the whole period of the history of England; contending, that the interpretation was not doubtful, but clear and decided

decided. The Maſter of the Rolls conceived, that the ſubject now brought forward, was in no reſpect proper to be agitated in that houſe. Mr Fox roſe, and declared, that he underſtood the queſtion before the houſe very differently from the way in which the gentlemen on the other ſide of the houſe had taken it up; he went on with great ability, to eſtabliſh the claims of the Prince, and adverting to the act of Henry VI., argued, that the Prince was entitled to an account of the iſſues of the ducby, from the day of his birth, till the hour he came of age. He law the houſe in the ſhape of a debtor, and the Prince, that of a creditor, in which ſhape, if any point of law, during the inveſtigation, ſhould ariſe, and that therefore, if the Prince, by exiſting laws, had no remedy, ſurely it was time, for the ſake of the conſtitution, and for the ſake of all future Princes of Wales, that the matter ſhould be finally ſettled. The Attorney General went into an hiſtorical account of the eſtates of the ducby of Cornwall, from Henry I. down to the preſent day; in the detail of which, he noticed particularly the events concerning it in the reign of Henry VI. ſaying it was found expedient, in conſequence of the refractory ſpirit of the then Duke of York, to alter the law of Edward on the ſubject, and veſt in the king, the ſole authority over the revenues, during the minority of the Prince of Wales. (Here a ſuggeſtion from the oppoſite bench ſignified, that the alteration of the old law ſo made, was afterwards repealed in the ſame reign.) Then ſaid the honourable and learned gentleman, that was in times of trouble. The gentleman of the oppoſite ſide of the houſe are well verſed in the troubles of their country, (a general burſt of indignation, and a cry of order). Mr Tierney was of opinion, the motion was not a dry point of law, but a dry point of form, over which, the houſe had competent juriſdiction. Lord Hawkeſbury did not conceive, that the motion could come before the houſe in any other ſhape, than as a queſtion for examining precedents, and even that would not remove the principle; that the King was the only accountant, and only accountable to the Prince. Mr Sheridan ſaid a few words, principally, in reply to what had been ſo indecorouſly advanced againſt gentlemen of the oppoſition by the Attorney General. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained. Mr Percival ſpoke againſt the motion. Mr Fyſhwhit, Mr Colcroft, Sir F. Burdet, Mr Jones, and Mr Dent, in favour of it. The houſe divided; when the numbers were, for the previous queſtion 160; againſt it 103. The motion of Mr Sutton was of courſe loſt.

Friday, April 2. Mr Canning's motion for papers, reſpecting the ſlave trade, &c. in the iſland of Trinidad, was agreed to, after ſome obſervations from Colonel Gaſcoigne, and Mr Wilberforce.

Monday, April 5. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer addreſſed the committee; he ſaid it was his duty to remind them of the votes of ſupply which have been already agreed to. The amount of that for the navy, is taken, excluſive of ordnance for the ſervice, at 7,770,896l. The ſupply for the army of Great Britain, 6,188,204l; and for Ireland, 1,520,130l. 10s. 5d. This ſum was to be conſidered as a ſupply for five months only. In the ordnance department, the ſum voted for Great Britain, is 829,166l., and for Ireland 125,000l. Under the head of miſcellaneous ſervices, I find that the vote for Great Britain amounts to 260,482l.; that for Ireland 168,207l. 15s. 9½d. For the reduction of the national debt, the cuſtomary vote of 200,000l.; for the Irish bounties 1,620,218l.; and for the deficiency of mait-duties for 1800, the ſum of 400,000l.; with reſpect to the intereſt of Exchequer bills, the diſcount on the loan, &c. I eſtimate at 1,137,073l. To pay off the Exchequer bills in the poſſeſſion of the Bank, a further ſum, to the amount of 3 millions, was neceſſary; and, in order to ſupply the deficiency of 1,200,000l. voted for the ſervice of the year 1801, out of the duties granted on goods exported and imported, there is to be added 410,000l. The exact ſum of the civil liſt debt is 990,053l.; and, if gentlemen would take the trouble to caſt up the dif-

different ſums of ſupply, they will find them give a total of 26,614,430l. 6s. 2½d.; and, of this total, the amount of the ſums voted for Great Britain, is 22,806,092l. and that for Ireland, 1,808,338l. There remains to be voted for the deficiency of the conſolidated fund, to the 5th of April, the ſum of 3,100,000l.

RECAPITULATION *of Supplies* 1802, *voted previous to 5th April.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Navy, excluſive of Ordnance for Sea Service, | | L. 7,770,896 | 0 0 |
| *Army.* | | | |
| Great Britain, - - | L. 6,188,204 0 0 | | |
| Ireland, - - - | 1,520,130 10 5 | 7,708,334 | 10 5 |
| *Ordnance.* | | | |
| Great Britain, - - - | 829,166 0 0 | | |
| Ireland, - - - | 125,000 0 0 | 954,166 | 0 0 |
| *Miſcellaneous.* | | | |
| Great Britain, - - | 260,482 0 0 | | |
| Ireland, - - | 163,207 15 9½ | 422,689 | 15 9½ |
| Reduction of the National Debt, | - - | 200,000 | 0 0 |
| Corn Bounties, - - | - - | 1,620,018 | 0 0 |
| Deficiency of Malt Duty, 1800, | - - | 400,000 | 0 0 |
| Intereſt on Exchequer bills, diſcount on loan, &c. as per diſpoſition paper - | - - | 1,137,073 | 0 0 |
| To pay off Exchequer bills in poſſeſſion of the Bank, | | 3,000,000 | 0 0 |
| Deficiency of L. 1,200,000, voted for the ſervice of 1801, out of the duties on goods imported and exported, | | 410,000 | 0 0 |
| Amount of Civil Liſt Debt, - - | | 990,053 | 0 0 |
| | | L. 24,614,430 | 6 2½ |
| Whereof the amount of ſums voted for Great Britain is | | 22,806,092 | 0 0 |
| Ireland, - - - - - | | 1,808,338 | 0 0 |
| | | L. 24,614,430 | 0 0 |

*Ways and Means.*

The firſt article that occurs, is that which comprehends the duties on penſions and offices, and the malt-duties amounting to 2,750,000l. The next is the ſurplus ſubſcription on the Exchequer bills which have been funded, making a ſum of 180,874l.; and, the loan made this day, conſiſts of 25 millions; of which, 23 millions are to be provided for by Great Britain, and two millions for Ireland. Conſequently, with the malt-duties, with thoſe on offices and penſions, the ſurplus ſubſcription on the funded Exchequer bills, and the loan, the amount of the ways and means, voted on or before this day, will be 27,930,874l. The Chancellor next ſtated the terms of the loan; and, after ſtating the ſurplus remaining 12,000,000l. he avowed his intention of repealing the tax on income.

*Recapitulation of Ways and Means,* 1802.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Duties on Penſions, Offices, &c. and Malt Duties, | | L. 2,750,000 |
| Surplus Subſcriptions on Exchequer bills funded - | | 180,874 |
| Loan to be provided for by | Great Britain 23,000,000 / Ireland 2,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Amount of Ways and Means voted on or before 5th April | | L. 27,930,874 |

Memorandum—Remains to be voted,
Surplus Conſolidated Fund to 5th January 1803.
Exchequer bills on Supplies 1803.
Lottery.
Loan to be contracted in Ireland.

Amount

| Amount of Stock created by Loan 1802. | *Capital Stock.* | *Intereſt, Management, &c.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3l. per Cent. Conſol. Ann. | 14,950,000 | | |
| 3l. per Cent. Reduced ditto | 13,800,000 | | |
| 3l. per Cent. Deferred Stock to be added to Conſols | 1,601,375 | | |
| | L. 30,351,375 | | |
| Intereſt on the Conſols and Red. | | 862,500 | |
| Ditto on the Deferred Stock from Jan. 5. 1800. | | 48,041 | |
| Management on the whole | | 13,658 | |
| | | | 924,199 |
| Amount of Stock created by Exchequer bills funded | 11,138,062 | | |
| Intereſt thereon, together with 7,799l. 12s. 10½d. Long Ann. | | 431,943 | |
| 4l. per Cent. thereon | | 112,222 | |
| Management | | 5,099 | |
| | | | 548,365 |
| Amount of Stock charged on Income Duties | 56,445,000 | | |
| Intereſt thereon | | 1,713,016 | |
| Management on ditto | | 25,621 | |
| | | | 1,738,638 |
| | L. 97,934,437 | | L. 3,211,202 |

*New Taxes.*

An additional duty of 1s. 4d. per buſhel on malt, and a further duty of 1½d. per pound on hops; and an additional duty of 2s. per barrel on beer. A tax of 10s. per annum upon ſhopmen and journeymen who reſide in their maſter's houſes. And a duty on exports and imports. Theſe taxes were eſtimated to produce an annual ſum of 3,211,638l. Mr Whitbread ſtrongly objected to the additional tax upon beer, and thought that the neceſſity of raiſing beer to 4½d. per pot, would decreaſe the conſumption, as the wages of the labouring part of the community will not permit them to uſe it in great quantities; ſo that the brewers will ſoon be in a much worſe ſituation than the revenue. Mr Addington anſwered the objections of Mr Whitbread; who was followed by Mr Pitt, who juſtified himſelf, as the miniſter who engaged in the late war, and as the contriver of that ſolid ſyſtem of finance—the income tax. The debate was further prolonged by the obſervations of Mr Burdon, who announced his intention of terminating his parliamentary career. Mr Grey replied, at great length, to Mr Pitt; but, after many tedious obſervations from Mr Jones and others, the reſolutions were put and agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Tueſday, April 6. Sir R. Peele moved for leave to bring in a bill for the preſervation of the health and morals of apprentices in the cotton mills and manufactories. A converſation enſued between Lord Belgrave, Sir R. Buxton, Mr Wilberforce, &c. who ſuggeſted that the bill might extend to other manufactories. Agreed to, and a bill of a more general nature, ordered.

Mr Addington roſe, and after paying ſome high compliments to the navy, marines, army, and fencibles, he moved that the thanks of the Houſe be given to the officers of the navy, army, and marines, &c. for their meritorious ſervices to their king and country during the war. The thanks of the Houſe were then voted *nem. con.* to the petty officers of the navy, army, and marines; to the officers and privates of the militia, who have been embodied ſince the war; to the yeomanry, volunteer cavalry and infantry; and to the ſea fencibles. After diſpoſing of the order of the day, the Houſe adjourned.

Wedneſday, April 7. Upon the motion of Sir W. Scott, the Houſe went into a committee to conſider of the act of Henry 8th, relative to non-reſident clergy.

clergy. The motion was ſeconded by Mr Dickenſon. Mr Simeon made a few obſervations. The Houſe being reſumed, the report of the committee was agreed to, and a bill ordered.

Thurſday, April 8. Sir W. Scott brought up a bill for amending the act of Henry 8th, relative to the non-reſidence of the clergy. Read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow. The bill for granting additional duties in ſervants, carriages, horſes, dogs, &c. was read a firſt time. The houſe-tax bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow. The beer and malt-duty bill was likewiſe read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

# MONTHLY REGISTER.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

The Chief Conſul convoked the Legiſlative Body by proclamation. They commenced their ſittings on the 20th ult. Bonaparte has promiſed to lay a number of papers before them, on the ſtate of the French nation. This is the only queſtion of any conſequence that is mentioned; and as their *approbation* is all that is expected, it will no doubt be ſoon diſpoſed of.

Paris papers were received on Sunday to the 9th inſt. They contain the *Concordat*, as agreed upon between the French Republic and the Pope: They alſo contain the report and debates upon it in the Legiſlative Body and the Tribunate. In the latter it has been adopted by a majority of 78 to 7.

The Convention with the Pope, with the organic laws for the regulation of religious worſhip throughout the Republic, accompanied by a ſtatement of the grounds on which they are founded, were laid before the Legiſlative Body by Portalis, counſellor of State, at an extraordinary ſitting of the 5th inſt. His ſpeech, which muſt be conſidered as the declaration of the ſentiments of the Government upon this important ſubject (and is remarkable for its depth of information and juſtneſs of reaſoning), occupies twenty columns of the *Moniteur*. It traces all the circumſtances, and developes the motives, which have led to the Convention; a Convention which will form one of the moſt memorable epochs that ever occurred in the annals of the Chriſtian religion; and by which the Supreme Pontiff has made every conceſſion to which the moſt ſanguine hopes of the Firſt Conſul could aſpire.

As, from its great length, it is impoſſible to detail any part of it, we can only attempt a brief outline.

The Catholic religion is declared to be the religion of the great majority of the French people. The Chief Conſul is to preſent to all Archbiſhoprics and Biſhoprics; the number of which is ten of the former and fifty of the latter. The ſalary of the Archbiſhops is 6000l.; of the Biſhops 4000l. a year. They are to take an oath of fidelity to the Conſular Government, and to pray for the Government and the Conſuls in the following words—*Domine, ſalvam fac Rempublicam.—Domine, ſalvos fac Conſules.*

The celibacy of the Clergy is continued in force; but all monaſtic inſtitutions are ſtrictly prohibited.

Every one muſt rejoice at the reſtoration of peace to the Gallican church, and at the eſtabliſhment of a religious code in France. The longer a man lives, the more deeply is he convinced that neither the ſtate nor the individual can proſper without religion. It is the conſolation of the good, it is the ſcourge of the bad, it prompts to virtue by the certainty of reward, it diſcourages vice by the certainty of puniſhment. The Atheiſt is an object of almoſt equal pity and diſguſt; he ſacrifices

rifices every fource of prefent and future enjoyment. His fyftem, in the elegant language of Portalis, tends as much to diſconnect mankind as religion to unite them. "It does not make them tolerant, but renders them diſpoſed to turn every thing ſacred into ridicule. It diſſolves all the ties which unite men together; it dries up the ſprings of ſenſibility, and ſtifles all the ſpontaneous emotions of nature; it hardens the heart; it deſtroys every endearing tie; it annihilates civil ſociety."

The French papers alſo contain the intimation of a treaty of peace, ſigned on the 25th of March, between the French Republic and the Bey of Tunis.

FRENCH COLONIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

Paris papers were received on Saturday to the 23d ult. and on Sunday to the 25th. The official intelligence from St Domingo is extremely important.

The proclamation of General Le Clerc is deſigned to enforce an exact diſcipline among his troops; but the diſpatch from Admiral Villaret-Joyeuſe is little more than a duplicate of the General's letter, as the fleet had no opportunity of being brought into effective operation.

By a letter from Admiral Linois to the Admiral in Chief, it appears, that the Deſſaix, a line of battle ſhip, commanded by Captain Pallière, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf near Algeziras, has been totally loſt.

Admiral Villaret has addreſſed a letter to the Britiſh Commander in Chief of Jamaica, in which he expreſſes his confidence, that as peace is reſtored between Great Britain and France, the Britiſh Commander will not only refuſe all ſuccour and refuge to the rebel colonifts, but will even aſſiſt the French army with ſuch articles of proviſion as the neceſſity of their circumſtances may require.

Admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron arrived at Cape Francois on the 17th ult.

It was aſſerted at the Cape, on the morning of the 30th, (Feb. 20.) that a general engagement had taken place the preceding evening between the French army and the rebels, and that after the enemy were completely beaten, General Leclerc got poſſeſſion of Touſſaint's camp.

The letter containing theſe details adds, that the Ocean, Indiviſible, Patriote, Revolution, and Conſtitution, with the Badine frigate, were to ſail in eight days for a ſecret deſtination, and that Admiral Villaret-Joyeuſe was going to hoiſt his flag on board the Gemappe, into which he was to remove along with his officers.

The Raven ſloop of war arrived lately at Portſmouth from St Domingo, with diſpatches to Government from Admiral Duckworth. She left St Domingo about the 20th of February, and of courſe has brought later intelligence than that which has been received by the French Government. We hear that a general battle has taken place, in which, after a moſt bloody and obſtinate reſiſtance, Touſſaint was defeated, after ſpringing a mine, in which 2000 of the French troops were blown up. The loſs on both ſides was very great. Touſſaint, after his defeat, effected his retreat into the interior, carrying with him as many of the white inhabitants as he could. General Leclerc was making the neceſſary diſpoſitions to follow him when the Raven ſailed.

The papers contain the expected diſpatches from the army of St Domingo, dated the 27th of February. No deciſive action has taken place; but the regular diſcipline of the French troops appears to prevail in every encounter. Some of Touſſaint's Generals have ſubmitted; the open country has, after a ſhort reſiſtance, been abandoned to the French; the whole Spaniſh part of the iſland is already in their poſſeſſion, and the warfare is become of that deſultory nature which is beſt ſuited to the undiſciplined ſtate of Touſſaint's troops, and thoſe parts of the country to which he has retired.

The diſpatches conſiſt of letters from General Leclerc and Admiral Villaret-Joyeuſe to the Miniſter of Marine. Thoſe from the former are dated February 26. and March 1.; and from the latter March 4.

A letter from Victor Hughes, dated Guadaloupe the 28th Feb. ſtates the colony to be in a ſtate of perfect tranquility; it alſo contains a long, and not very modeſt eulogium upon the merits of his own government.

HOL-

HOLLAND.

The Provisionary Government of Amsterdam have issued a proclamation to all those under its jurisdiction, informing them of certain new regulations, which are intended to remedy the state of public credit in that city, which has long been the subject of complaint.

PRUSSIA.

An article from Berlin states, that the embassy of General Hedouville to Berlin has only tended to assure the King of Prussia and the First Consul of their mutual friendly sentiments, but that no business has been transacted during the course of the embassy.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Prussia is completely recovered of his indisposition.

GERMANY.

The Vienna Gazette announces the death of Baron Herbert, the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople.

SWITZERLAND.

It has been announced in Switzerland, that all the Swiss officers who were formerly in the Piedmontese service, are to receive their pensions from the French Government.

It is said, that the integrity and independence of Switzerland were secured at Amiens.

TURKEY.

Lately, a Hamburgh mail arrived. The only important intelligence that it contains relates to Turkey in Europe, which is described as one wide theatre of commotion and disorder. Romelia is in a state of insurrection, Adrianople is besieged by banditti, and the efforts of the Porte to subdue the insurgents have hitherto proved fruitless.

It is strongly reported, on the authority of the letters received by the last Dutch mail, that the partition of the Turkish Empire is meditated by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, tempted solely by the prospect of aggrandisement. It is said Russia and Austria will immediately invade the Turkish dominions.

AMERICA.

New-York papers to the 14th, and Boston papers to the 16th ult. were lately received. The detail several considerable fires which have taken place in different parts of the United States, eleven stores were destroyed in Boston on the 10th of March, chiefly upon Long Wharf. But the fire which seems to have occasioned the most general concern and surprise, is that of Princetown College in New Jersey, which is reduced to the ground. It was an elegant edifice, and considered one of the most respectable colleges in the United States. This last is ascribed to some unknown incendiary.

INDIA.

We learn by a letter received from Calcutta by the ship Lord Thurlow, that the Marquis Wellesley was at Monghir on the 28th September, having left the Presidency on the 15th of August. His Lordship was expected to stay at Monghir till some arrangements had been carried into effect. Monghir is generally made a station for part of the English troops, and is only 275 miles N. W. of Calcutta. We further learn, that it is his Lordship's intention to visit all the interior parts of the provinces subject to Bengal, and that he means to proceed to Lucknow, in order to make some arrangements with the Nabob of Oude. The palace of the Nabob, therefore, which is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, will receive his Lordship during his continuance at Lucknow. The Swallow packet arrived at Bengal on the 13th March 1801, after having been eighteen months from England in her passage to Canton, and from thence to Bengal. This vessel is to go into dock at Bengal. The Earl of Mornington packet, Capt. George Simpson, arrived at Calcutta on the 18th of October, and was to be dispatched for England in September following. The Swallow was to be dispatched soon after the Mornington.

The Marquis Wellesley, before he left the seat of the Supreme Government to visit the interior, appointed Peter Speke, Esq. to be Vice-President in Council at Fort William. His Lordship was conveyed up the river in a yacht, preceded by the Commander in Chief.

Col. Oliver, of the Madras Eſtabliſhment, has been appointed Civil and Military Governor at Amboyna.

A private letter from Bengal informs us, that a defendant of Zeman Shah, named Shah Abdallah, had entered Candahar, with a view to enforce his pretenſions to the ſucceſſion of the Government. Previous to which, Shah Abdallah had cut off a vaſt eſcort belonging to the Sultan Shah Fakeer, and diſperſed his troops.

## DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE.

*From the Moniteur.*

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being equally animated with a deſire to put an end to the calamities of war, have laid the foundation of peace, by the Preliminary Articles, which were ſigned in London on the 9th Vendemiaire, an. 10. (1ſt October 1801).

And as by the 15th article of the preliminaries it has been agreed on, "that Plenipotentiaries ſhould be named on the part of each Government, who ſhould repair to Amiens, and there proceed to arrange a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting Powers."

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, has named as Plenipotentiary the Citizen Joſeph Bonaparte, Counſellor of State.

His Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named the Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble of the Garter, one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, General in his Majeſty's army, &c. &c.

His Majeſty the King of Spain and the Indies, and the Government of the Batavian Republic, have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries, to wit, his Catholic Majeſty has named Don Joſeph Nicolas d'Azara, his Counſellor of State, Grand Croſs of the Order of Charles III, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of his Majeſty to the French Republic, &c. &c.

And the Government of the Batavian Republic has named Roger Jean Schimmelpenninck, its Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the French Republic, &c.

Which ſaid Plenipotentiaries having duly communicated to each other their reſpective powers, which are tranſcribed at the concluſion of the preſent treaty, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding between the French Republic, his Majeſty the King of Spain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the Batavian Republic, on the one part, and his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and ſucceſſors, on the other part.

The contracting parties ſhall uſe their utmoſt efforts to preſerve a perfect harmony between their reſpective countries, without permitting any act of hoſtility whatever, by ſea or by land, for any cauſe, or under any pretext.

They ſhall carefully avoid every thing which might for the future diſturb the happy union now re-eſtabliſhed between them, and ſhall not give any ſuccour or protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who would with to injure any one of them.

II. All the priſoners made on one ſide and the other, as well by land as by ſea, and the hoſtages carried off or delivered up during the war and up to the preſent day, ſhall be reſtored without ranſom, in ſix weeks at the latest, to be reckoned from the day ratifications of the preſent treaty are exchanged, and on paying the debt which they ſhall have contracted during their captivity. Each of the contracting parties ſhall reſpectively diſcharge the advances which ſhall have been made by any of the contracting parties, for the ſupport and maintenance of priſoners in the countries where they have been detained. There ſhall be appointed, by mutual conſent for this purpoſe, a commiſſion, ſpecially empowered to aſcertain and determine the compenſations which may be due to any one of the contracting parties. The time and the place ſhall likewiſe be fixed by mutual conſent for the meeting of the commiſſioners who ſhall be entruſted with the execution of this article, and who ſhall take into account, not only the expences incurred on account of the priſoners of the reſpective nations, but likewiſe on account of the foreign troops, who, before being taken, were

in

in the pay, and at the diſpoſal of one of the contracting parties.

III. His Britannic Majeſty reſtores to the French Republic and its allies, viz. his Catholic Majeſty and the Batavian Republic, all the poſſeſſions and colonies which reſpectively belonged to them, and which have been either occupied or conquered by the Britiſh forces during the courſe of the preſent war, with the exception of the iſland of Trinidad and of the Dutch poſſeſſions in the iſland of Ceylon.

IV. His Catholic Majeſty cedes and guarantees in full property and ſovereignty the iſland of Trinidad to his Britannic Majeſty.

V. The Batavian Republic cedes and guarantees in full property and ſovereignty to his Britannic Majeſty, all the poſſeſſions and eſtabliſhments in the iſland of Ceylon, which previous to the war belonged to the United Provinces, or to the Dutch Eaſt India Company.

VI. The port of the Cape of Good Hope remains to the Batavian Republic in full ſovereignty, in the ſame manner as it did previous to the war.

The ſhips of every kind belonging to the other contracting parties ſhall be allowed to enter the ſaid port, and there to purchaſe what proviſions they may ſtand in need of as heretofore, without being liable to pay any other impoſts than ſuch as the Batavian Republic compels the ſhips of its own nation to pay.

VII. The territories and poſſeſſions of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty are maintained in their integrity, ſuch as they were antecedent to the war. However the boundaries of French and Portugueſe Guiana are fixed by the river Arawari, which empties itſelf into the ocean above Cape North, near the iſlands Nuovo and Penetentia, about a degree and a third of north latitude. Theſe boundaries ſhall run along the river Arawari, from its mouth the moſt diſtant from Cape North to its ſource, and afterwards on a right line, drawn from that ſource, to the Rio-Bauto towards the weſt.

In conſequence, the northern bank of the river Arawari, from its diſtant mouth to its ſource, and the territories that lie to the north of the line of the boundaries laid down as above, ſhall belong in full ſovereignty to the French Republic.

The ſouthern bank of the ſaid river, from the ſame mouth, and all the territories to the ſouth of the ſaid line, ſhall belong to her Moſt Faithful Majeſty.

The navigation of the river Arawari, along the whole of its courſe, ſhall be common to both nations.

The arrangements which have been agreed upon between the Courts of Madrid and Liſbon, reſpecting the ſettlement of their boundaries in Europe, ſhall nevertheleſs be adhered to, conformably to the ſtipulations of the treaty of Badajos.

VIII. The territories, poſſeſſions, and rights of the Sublime Porte, are maintained in their integrity, as they were before the war.

IX. The Republic of the Seven Iſlands is recognifed.

X. The iſlands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, ſhall be reſtored to the Order of St John of Jeruſalem, to be held on the ſame conditions on which it poſſeſſed them before the war, and under the following ſtipulations:

1. The Knights of the Order, whoſe languages ſhall continue to ſubſiſt, after the exchange of the ratification of the preſent treaty, are invited to return to Malta, as ſoon as the exchange ſhall have taken place. They will there form a general chapter, and proceed to the election of a Grand Maſter, choſen from among the natives of the nations which preſerve their language, unleſs that election has been already made ſince the exchange of the preliminaries.

It is underſtood that an election made ſubſequent to that epoch ſhall alone be conſidered valid, to the excluſion of any other that may have taken place at any period prior that epoch.

2. The Government of the French Republic and of Great Britain, deſiring to place the Order and Iſland of Malta in a ſtate of entire independence with reſpect to them, agree that there ſhall not be either a French or Engliſh language; and that no individual belonging to either the one or the other of theſe powers ſhall be admitted into the Order.

3. There ſhall be eſtabliſhed a Malteſe language, which ſhall be ſupported by

by the territorial revenues, and commercial duties of the Iſland. This language ſhall have its peculiar dignities, an eſtabliſhment, and an hotel.

Proofs of nobility ſhall not be neceſſary for the admiſſion of Knights of this language; and they ſhall be moreover admiſſible to all offices, and ſhall enjoy all privileges in the ſame manner as the Knights of the other languages. At leaſt half of the municipal, adminiſtrative, civil, judicial, and other employments depending on the Government, ſhall be filled by inhabitants of the Iſlands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino.

4. The forces of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall evacuate the Iſland, and its dependencies, within three months from the exchange of the ratifications, or ſooner if poſſible. At that epoch it ſhall be given up to the order in its preſent ſtate, provided the Grand Maſter, or Commiſſaries fully authoriſed according to the ſtatutes of the Order, ſhall be in the Iſland to take poſſeſſion, and that the force which is to be provided by his Sicilian Majeſty, as is hereafter ſtipulated, ſhall have arrived there.

5. One half of the garriſon, at leaſt, ſhall be always compoſed of native Malteſe; for the remainder the Order may levy recruits in thoſe countries which conſtitute the ancient languages (*langues anciennes*). The Maltese troops ſhall have Maltese officers. The Commander in Chief of the Garriſon, as well as the nomination of the officers, ſhall pertain to the Grand Maſter, and this right he cannot reſign even temporarily, except in favour of a Knight, and in concurrence with the advice of the Council of the Order.

6. The independence of the Iſles of Malta, of Gozo, and Comino, as well as the preſent arrangement, ſhall be placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Great Britain, Auſtria, Spain, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia.

7. The neutrality of the Order and of the Iſland of Malta, with its dependencies, is proclaimed.

8. The ports of Malta ſhall be open to the commerce and the navigation of all nations, who ſhall there pay equal and moderate duties; theſe duties ſhall be applied to the cultivation of the Maltese language, as ſpecified in paragraph 3. to that of the civil and military eſtabliſhments of the iſland, as well as to that of a general Lazaretto, open to all colours.

9. The ſtates of Barbary are excepted from the conditions of the preceding paragraphs, until, by means of an arrangement to be procured by the contracting parties, the ſyſtem of hoſtilities which ſubſiſt between the States of Barbary, and the Order of St John, or the powers poſſeſſing the languages, or concurring in the compoſition of the Order, ſhall have ceaſed.

10. The Order ſhall be governed, both with reſpect to Spirituals and Temporals, by the ſame ſtatutes which were in force when the Knights left the Iſle, as far as the preſent treaty ſhall not derogate from them.

11. The regulations contained in the paragraphs III. V. VII. VIII. and X. ſhall be converted into laws and perpetual ſtatutes of the Order, in the cuſtomary manner; and the Grand Maſter, or, if he ſhall not be in the Iſland at the time of its reſtoration to the Order, his Repreſentative, as well as his ſucceſſors, ſhall be bound to take an oath for their perpetual obſervance.

12. His Sicilian Majeſty ſhall be invited to furniſh two thouſand men, natives of his ſtates, to ſerve in garriſon in the different fortreſſes of the ſaid iſlands. That force ſhall remain one year, to be reckoned from their reſtitution to the Knights; and if, at the expiration of this term, the order ſhould not have raiſed a force ſufficient, in the judgment of the guaranteeing powers, to garriſon the iſland and its dependencies, ſuch as is ſpecified in the paragraph, the Neapolitan troops ſhall continue there until they ſhall be replaced by a force deemed ſufficient by the ſaid powers.

13. The different powers deſignated in the 6th paragraph; to wit, France, Great Britain, Auſtria, Spain, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia, ſhall be invited to accede to the preſent ſtipulations.

XI. The French troops ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman States; the Engliſh forces ſhall alſo evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and iſlands that they occupy in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic.

XII. The evacuations, ceſſions, and reſtitutions, ſtipulated by the preſent treaty, ſhall be executed in Europe within

within a month; on the continent and ſeas of America and Africa, in three months; on the continent and ſeas of Aſia in the ſix months which ſhall follow the ratification of the preſent definitive treaty, except in caſe of a ſpecial reſervation.

XIII. In all caſes of reſtitution agreed upon by the preſent treaty, the fortifications ſhall be reſtored in the condition they were at the time of the ſigning the preliminaries; and all the works which ſhall have been conſtructed ſince their occupation ſhall remain untouched.

It is agreed, beſides, that in all the ſtipulated caſes of ceſſions, there ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever rank or nation they may be, a term of three years, reckoning from the notification of the preſent treaty to diſpoſe of all their properties, whether acquired or poſſeſſed by them before, or during the continuance of the preſent war; during which term of three years they ſhall have free and entire liberty to exerciſe their religion, and to enjoy their fortunes. The ſame power is granted in the countries that are hereby reſtored, to all perſons, whether inhabitants or not, who ſhall have formed any eſtabliſhments there, during the times that theſe countries were in the poſſeſſion of Great Britain.

As to the inhabitants of the countries reſtored or ceded, it is hereby agreed, that no perſon ſhall, under any pretence, be proſecuted, diſturbed, or moleſted, either in perſon or property, on account of his political conduct or opinion, or for his attachment to any of the contracting parties, on any account whatever, except for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts ſubſequent to the preſent treaty.

XIV. All the ſequeſtrations laid on either ſides on funds, revenues, and credits, of whatever nature ſoever they may be, belonging to any of the contracting powers, or to their citizens or ſubjects, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſignature of this definitive treaty.

The deciſion of all claims among individuals of the reſpective nations, for debts, property, effects, or rights, of any nature whatſoever, which ſhould, according to received uſages, and the law of nations, be preferred at the epoch of the peace, ſhall be referred to the competent tribunals: In all theſe caſes ſpeedy and complete juſtice ſhall be done in the countries wherein thoſe claims ſhall be reſpectively preferred.

XV. The fiſheries on the coaſts of Newfoundland, and of the adjacent iſlands, and in the Gulph of St Lawrence, are placed on the ſame footing as they were before the war.

The French Fiſherman of Newfoundland, and the inhabitants of the iſlands of St Pierre and Miquelon, ſhall have liberty to cut ſuch wood as may be neceſſary for them in the Bays of Fortune and Deſpair during the firſt year, reckoning from the ratification of the preſent treaty.

XVI. To prevent all grounds of complaint and diſputes which might ariſe on account of captures which may have been made at ſea ſubſequent to the ſigning of the preliminaries, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ſhips and property which may have been taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after a ſpace of twelve days, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the preliminary articles, ſhall be reſtored on the one ſide and on the other; that the term ſhall be one month for the ſpace from the Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary iſlands incluſively, as well as in the Ocean as in the Mediterranean; two months from the Canary Iſlands to the Equator; and, finally, five months in all the other parts of the world, without any further exception or diſtinction of time or place.

XVII. The Ambaſſadors, Miniſters, and other Agents of the Contracting Powers, ſhall enjoy reſpectively in the States of the ſaid Powers the ſame rank, privileges, prerogatives, and immunities which were enjoyed before the war by Agents of the ſame claſs.

XVIII. The branches of the Houſe of Naſſau which were eſtabliſhed in the ci-devant Republic of the United Provinces, now the Batavian Republic, having experienced ſome loſſes, as well with reſpect to private property as by the change of conſtitution adopted in thoſe countries, an equivalent compenſation ſhall be procured for the loſſes which the loſſes which ſhall be proved to have ſuſtained.

XIX. The preſent Definitive Treaty of Peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the Ally of his Britannic Majeſty, and the Sublime Porte ſhall be invited to tranſmit its act of acceſſion as ſoon as poſſible.

XX.

XX. It is agreed that the contracting parties, upon requisitions made by them respectively, or by their Ministers, or officers duly athorised for that purpose, shall be bound to deliver up to justice persons accused of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, provided that this shall only be done in cases in which the evidence of the crime shall be such that the laws of the place in which the accused shall be discovered would have authorised the detaining and bringing him to trial, had the offence been committed there. The expences of the arrest and the prosecution shall be defrayed by the party making the requisition: but this article has no sort of reference to crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed before the conclusion of this Definitive Treaty.

XXI. The contracting parties promise to observe sincerely and faithfully all the articles contained in the present treaty, and will not suffer any sort of counteraction, direct or indirect, to be made to it by their citizens, or respective subjects; and the contracting parties guarantee, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XXII. The present treaty to be ratified by the contracting parties in thirty days, or sooner, if possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in due form at Paris.

In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present definitive treaty, causing it to be sealed with our respective seals.

Done at Amiens, the 4th Germinal, in the year 10. (March 25. 1802.)

(Signed) BONAPARTE (Joseph)
CORNWALLIS,
AZARA, and
SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

A correct copy, J. BONAPARTE.

## BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

*Whitehall, March 23.*

The King has been pleased to present the Rev —— Kennedy to the church and parish of Applecross, in the presbytery of Lochcarron and county of Ross, vacant by the translation of the Rev John M'Queen to the church and parish of Gairloch.

*War Office, March 24.*

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint General his Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, K. G. to be Governor of Gibraltar, vice Gen. Charles O'Hara, deceased.

*Downing Street, March 27.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir James Craufurd, Bart. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Francis Hill, Esq; to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the same court.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Charles Fenwick, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul at Elsineur.

The King has also been pleased to approve of Andrew Caspar Giese, Esq; to be his Prussian Majesty's Vice-Consul at the port of London.

*Downing Street, March 29.*

Mr Moore, Assistant Secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, arrived this morning at nine o'clock with the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which was signed at Amiens at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th instant, by the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, and by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic.

*Carleton-House, April 11.*

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Thomas Erskine to the office of Chancellor and Keeper of his Royal Highness's Great Seal.

*Whitehall, April 17.*

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Sir Edward Law, Knight, Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Ellenborough, of Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland.

## LONDON.

*March 26.* On Tuesday afternoon died, universally regretted, Henry Earl of Tauconberg. His Lordship was taking a walk in the New Road, and it is pre-

preſumed was ſeized with an attack in his head, which compelled him to go into a houſe on the ſpot where he was taken ill. As ſoon as he was in the houſe, he was juſt able to articulate, "Send for Mr Heavifide," whom accidentally the family knew. His Lordſhip directly after became ſpeechleſs and ſenſeleſs. Mr Heavifide was ſent for, and went immediately, and found his Lordſhip in an apoplectic fit: He directly wrote to Lady Fauconberg, to bring inſtantly a phyſician; and in the mean time bled him in the temporal artery, and uſed other means till their arrival; but unfortunately his Lordſhip ſurvived only an hour after.

By the death of the Earl of Fauconberg, the Lord Lieutenantcy and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the North Riding of Yorkſhire becomes vacant. His Lordſhip was alſo one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber. He was twice married—by Charlotte, ſiſter to Lord Viſcount Melbourne, his firſt wife, he had four daughters, Lady Charlotte Wynn, Lady Anne Wombwell, Elizabeth Counteſs of Lucan, now living, and Lady Harriet, who died in her infancy. He married, 2dly, Jean, eldeſt daughter of the late John Chethyre, Eſq; of Bennington, Herts, by whom he has left no iſſue. The Earldom, therefore, becomes extinct; but the titles of Viſcount and Baron Fauconberg devolve on Rowland Belaſyſe, Eſq. His Lordſhip was in the 58th year af his age.

*Highland Society.*

The third monthly meeting was held on Tueſday the 23d, at the Shakeſpeare Tavern, Covent Garden, Lord M'Donald, Preſident for the year, in the Chair.

The meeting was very numerous, and was attended by ſeveral officers of diſtinction, among whom appeared Lieut.-Colonel Dickſon, and thirteen officers of the 42d regiment in their uniforms, wearing the gold medals preſented to them by the Grand Signior.

An elegant dinner was ſerved at half paſt ſix o'clock, during which ſeveral national airs on the pipe were performed by the pipers to the Society, and a few Pebrachs, with wonderful ſkill and execution, by Buchanan, Piper Major to the 42d regiment.

After dinner, ſeveral loyal and appropriate toaſts were given in the Gaelic language, and many plaintive and martial Gaelic ſongs were ſung, of which one in particular, (the war ſong of the ancient Highlanders,) with great taſte, animation, and expreſſion, by Sir John M'Pherſon, excited a peculiar degree of applauſe and enthuſiaſm. This gentleman, after many rounds of toaſts had been given (too numerous to be here recited,) propoſed the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales's regiment of Highlanders, which was received by the honours of three times three; and for which Colonel M'Leod of Colbeck, the commander of that corps, in a ſhort ſpeech, thanked the Society.

The greateſt harmony and conviviality prevailed during the evening. Gow's band of inſtrumental muſic, Murphy, the Iriſh piper, together with the vocal ſtrains of Dignum, and other public ſingers, added much to the general feſtivity.

On the complimentary toaſt to the 42d regiment, and the two other Highland corps on the Egyptian ſervice, having been given, the following ſtanza, the *extempore* compoſition of a Member preſent, was introduced by Dignum, in the characteriſtic air of "The Garb of Old Gaul."

The Pillar of Pompey and fam'd Pyramids,
Have witneſs'd our valour and triumphant deeds;
Th' Invincible Standard from Frenchmen we bore,
In the land of the Beys the laurels we wore:
For ſuch the fire of Highlanders when brought into the field,
That Bonaparte's Invincibles muſt periſh or muſt yield!!
We'll bravely fight like heroes bold for honour and applauſe,
And defy the Conſul and the World to alter our Laws.

29. The Temeraire, and Formidable, of 98 guns, and Theſeus, Orion, and Vengeance, of 74, on the 20th ult. paſſed Madeira, for the Weſt Indies, with a favourable wind.

31. On Monday, the two mail robbers, the *Bratsons*, were convicted at Horſham, and ſentenced to be executed at Eaſt Grinſtead, near the ſpot where the robbery was committed, but not to be hung in chains.

*April* 1. In conſequence of the ſigning of the definitive treaty, orders have been iſſued for paying off the under-

mentioned ships at Sheerness and Chatham: The Ardent of 64 guns, Glatton 54, Befcherme 56, La Seine 36, Hebe 36, Shannon 36, Vlieter 36, Unite 32, Daphne 20, Redoubt 20, Alliance and Alcefte floating batteries, Boreas receiving ship, and Trim gun brig.

7. On Sunday evening died at Bath, in the 60th year of his age, the Right Hon. Lloyd, Lord Kenyor, Baron of Gredington, in the county of Flint, Lord Chief Juftice of the King's Bench. His Lordfhip was the eldeft furviving fon of Lloyd Kenyon, of Bryn, in the county of Flint, Efq. His great abilities pointed him out as a proper perfon to be appointed Attorney-General in the year 1782, and at the fame time Chief Juftice of Chefter; in 1784 he was made Mafter of the Rolls, and in 1788 Lord Chief Juftice of the Court of King's Bench, on the refignation of the Earl of Mansfield; a ftation which he has filled with a degree of integrity and ability, which will hand his name down to pofterity as one of the moft illuftrious ornaments of the profeffion of the law.

His Lordfhip's death was owing to a complete decay of nature—for many weeks paft he had fcarcely taken any nourifhment, or enjoyed fleep. Still, however, he was fubject to little or no pain, and died perfectly compofed and refigned.

9. The following fhips are ordered to be paid off, viz.

At Portfmouth—Apollo, Princefs Royal, Ajax, Arethufa, Dido, Succefs, Wolverine, and Terror, gun-veffels.

At Plymouth—Mars, Malta, Impetueux, and San Jofef.

At Chatham—Wafp gun-veffel, Ruby, Standard, and Texel.

At Sheerneſs—Blazer, Teazer, Sprukler, Hafty, Swinger, Pouncer, Woolte, Scourge, Griper, Furious, Acute, Gallant, Courfer, Attack, Defence, Manly, Safeguard, Eclipfe, Crucher gun-veffels, and Hermes.

12. A thoufand guineas have been awarded at the Somerfet aſſizes, to Miſs Southerton, of Wellington, from Captain Byne, for a breach of promife of marriage.

It is reported, that a friend has lately paid all Mr Pitt's debts, amounting to about 30,000l.

19. A thunder-ſtorm prevailed along the Norfolk and Yorkſhire coaſts on Monday laſt, and occaſioned ſome damage.

On the 10th of April a Court Martial was held on board the Barfleur, in Torbay, on the Boatſwain of the St Fiorenzo, for embezzling his Majeſty's ſtores; the charges being proved, he was ſentenced to be diſmiſſed his Majeſty's ſervice, and mulcted of all his pay.

On Monday, April 12th, W. Fenwick, Firſt Lieutenant of the St Fiorenzo, was tried for neglect of duty in permitting the ſaid ſtores to be embezzled; the charges being proved, he was ſentenced to be diſmiſſed his Majeſty's ſhip, and to loſe two year's rank.

Tueſday, April 13th, C. W. Piterſon, Eſq; Commander of the St Fiorenzo, was tried for neglect of duty, in permitting a boat to take on ſhore ſome ſtores belonging to his Majeſty; the charges being only in part proved, he was ſentenced to be diſmiſſed the St Fiorenzo, and mulcted of two months pay.

On Wedneſday Lieutenant Gilmore, and the Gunner, of the ſame ſhip, were tried, the former for neglect of duty, and the latter for embezzlement; the charges were proved againſt the Lieutenant, and he was diſmiſſed the ſhip; the Gunner was acquitted. Mr Mitchell, a Midſhipman, alſo of the ſame ſhip, was tried for neglect of duty, and being found guilty, was ſentenced to loſe one years rated time.

The Queen of Sardinia died at Naples, on the 7th of March, of a putrid fever. This Princeſs was born on the 23d of September 1759.

## SCOTLAND.

*March* 27. We are informed that Mr Robert Forſyth, Advocate, has lately found out, and communicated to the Board of Agriculture, a cheap and extremely eaſy proceſs for converting potatoes, carrots, parſnips, turnips, and all ſimilar roots, into flour or meal, which can be tranſported and preſerved at all ſeaſons with no leſs facility than the flour or meal of any kind of grain. This diſcovery promiſes ultimately to render theſe roots, which nature produces in ſuch profuſion, no leſs valuable than the grain which grows at the top of the corn plants, but

but which is inferior in quantity, and reared at a greater expence. The flour of carrots and parſnips, in particular, is very fragrant to the ſmell, and grateful to the taſte. The ſame gentleman has alſo diſcovered a more cheap and certain mode of ſalting fiſh, than any at preſent practiſed, poſſeſſing this advantage, that the quality of the ſalt, and the ſkill of the workmen are of little importance.

*April* 1. This morning, when the mail arrived with the important information of the ſigning of the definitive treaty, the populace, in teſtimony of their joy, ſeized the coach, took out the horſes, and dragged it to various parts of the city, the Lord Provoſt's, Lord Duncan's, &c.

The Brigade of Volunteers are to aſſemble at noon in the Meadows, and from thence march to Prince's Street, where, after the great guns from the Caſtle have fired a royal ſalute, they are to fire a *feu de joye*, in a manner ſimilar to what was done on ſigning the preliminaries.

In the evening, the city will be illuminated, for the proper regulating of which, the Magiſtrates have publiſhed the following proclamation:—

*By the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of the City of Edinburgh.*

Peace being now eſtabliſhed between the Britiſh Empire and the other Nations with whom ſhe was at War, and the minds of all being elated with the joyful event, the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates recommend to the inhabitants to Illuminate the Front Windows of their Houſes, from Half paſt Seven, till Ten o'clock this evening; and they farther recommend peace and good order to all ranks, and prohibit the breaking of windows, under the ſevereſt puniſhment.

Given at Edinburgh, this firſt day of April 1802.

(Signed) WILLIAM FETTES, Provoſt.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

3. On Thurſday the Volunteers drew up in Prince's Street, fronting the Caſtle, and were extended along the weſt ſide of the Mound, while the batteries of the Caſtle were lined by the Lochaber Fencibles. The firing was preciſely ſimilar to what took place on receiving intelligence of the preliminaries being ſigned, and had a very fine effect.

The illuminations in the evening were very brilliant and general. The tranſparencies were nearly the ſame that were uſed on the former occaſion. The utmoſt regularity prevailed throughout the evening.—The illuminations at Leith were alſo very brilliant.

8. Yeſterday *George Lindſay*, for the murder of John Allan, late ſoldier in the 23d dragoons, on the 20th of January laſt, was executed at the weſt end of the Luckenbooths, purſuant to his ſentence. He was attended by the Rev. Mr Simpſon, one of the Miniſters of the city, and the Rev. Mr Paul, one of the miniſters of St Cuthbert's. He ſeemed to be above ſixty years of age, and appeared to be penitent and reſigned to his fate.—His body was given to the Profeſſor of Anatomy for diſſection.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh has lately conferred the degree of Maſter of Arts on Mr Mathew Irving, Mr Thomas Stewart Traill, Mr Stephen Reay, Mr Robert Kennedy, and Mr Francis Auguſtus Cox.

15. Laſt week ſeveral attempts were made to break open and rob houſes in Dumfries. The villains accompliſhed their purpoſe in one ſhop, and took near eight pounds from the till. No diſcovery has yet been made.

On Tueſday laſt a fire broke out in an old thatched houſe in Dumfries, but was happily extinguiſhed before doing much miſchief.

Between Monday ſe'ennight, and Tueſday morning, a barn, containing a conſiderable quantity of ſtraw, corn, and timber, a ſtack of ſtraw, and farm ſhade adjoining, containing carts and other farm utenſils, on the farm of Weiter Rowan-tree-hill, in the pariſh of Kilmalcolm, poſſeſſed by Mr James Fleming, were maliciouſly ſet on fire and conſumed. A reward of twenty pounds is offered by the Sheriff Depute of Renfrewſhire for the diſcovery of the diabolical perpetrators.

19. Friday, James Riddel, a ſoldier in the 4th militia, and Alexander Paterſon, were committed to the tolbooth of this city, accuſed of attacking a gentleman on the evening of the 9th inſt.

inft. in the Graſsmarket, and robbing him of his watch. Riddel is alſo accuſed of being concerned in ſome robberies and houſebreakings which have lately taken place in the neighberhood of Dalkeith.

On Tueſday, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Bank of Scotland;

*Governor*,—The Right Honourable Henry Dundas, of Melville; *Deputy-Governor*,—Patrick Millar, Eſq; of Dalſwinton. *Ordinary Directors*,—Lauchlan Duff, Eſq. Writer to the Signet; Thomas Hog, of Newhiſton, Eſq; William Honyman, Lord Armadale; Alexander Keith, Eſq. of Ravelſton, W.S.; George Kinnear, Eſq. Banker in Edinburgh; Alexander Charles Maitland, of Clifftonhall, Eſq.; James Manſield, Eſq. Banker in Edinburgh; Adam Rolland, Eſq. Advocate; Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbſter, Bart. M. P.; Alexander Wallace, Eſq. Banker in Edinburgh; James Walker, Eſq. Writer to the Signet; Alexander Young, Eſq. Writer to the Signet.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

*Theatre Royal.*

April 3. Which is the Man—Highland Reel. (For the benefit of Miſs Duncan.)

7. Every one has his Fault—Catharine and Petruchio. (For the benefit of Mr Toms.)

10. School for Wives—Paul and Virginia. (For the benefit of Miſs Walſein.

15. Which is the Man—Highland Reel. (For the benefit of the Charity Workhouſe, Canongate.

19. The way to get Married—Midnight Hour. (For the benefit of Mr Woods.)

The benefits of the theatrical performers, have this year been productive beyond all precedent in this country, as appears by the following liſt:—Mr Rock 161l. Mr Mattocks 121l. Miſs Biggs 80l. Mr Grant 142l. Mr Young 136l. Mr and Mrs Turpin 137l. Miſs Duncan 177l. Mr Toms 85l. Miſs Walſein 166l. Mr Woods 212l.

April 2. Mr Urbani's Concert.

20. Mr Fraſer's Concert.

The Amateurs and Public of Edinburgh will be gratified to learn, that Mr Orme's celebrated Picture of the Battle of the Nile, is now exhibiting in Mary's Chapel.—This ſtriking repreſentation of the events of that memorable day, compriſes portraits of Lord Nelſon, and the other officers, as large as life.

## MARRIAGES.

*Oct.* 1. At Barrackpore, near Calcutta, Lieut. James Scott, 3d regiment native infantry, to Miſs Eliza White, eldeſt daughter of the late Colonel White of that corps.

*March* 5. Mr George Home, merchant in Leith, to Miſs Muldrop, daughter of Thomas Muldrop, Eſq; Daniſh Conſul for Scotland.

— Mr William Gordon, ſtationer in Forfar, to Miſs Jean Ure, daughter of the deceaſed John Ure, Eſq; late ſheriff-Clerk of Forfarſhire.

25. At Edinburgh, Maſterton Robertſon, Eſq. younger of Inches, Advocate, to Miſs Mary Shearer, daughter of the late Charles Shearer, Eſq; of Knowhead.

Oliver Leckey, Eſq; of Strabane, to Miſs Baird of Caſtlefin.

*April* 13. Robert Stewart Eſq; of Alderſon, late of Calcutta, to Miſs Margaret Johnſton of Hilton.

19. At Tweedſide, Mr Charles Clark, writer, Cupar Angus, to Miſs Marjory Barclay, daughter of the deceaſed Walter Barclay of Pittachop, Eſq.

## BIRTHS.

*March* 13. At Ravelrig, Mrs Scott, a ſon.

25. At Clackmannan, Mrs Moodie, a daughter.

29. The Lady of Sir William Elliot of Stobs, Bart. a ſon.

— At Aberdeen, Mrs Turner of Turnerhall, a daughter.

28. Mrs Mure of Warriſton, a ſon.

*April* 4. At Scotſcraig Houſe, Mrs Dalgliſh, younger of Scotſcraig, a daughter.

9. The Lady of Lieut. Col. Burnett, a daughter.

11. At Melville Caſtle, Mrs Dundas of Melville, a ſon.

14. At Muſſelburgh, Mrs Baillie of Jerviſwoode, a ſon.

## DEATHS.

At Cawnpore, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Col. John Clerkſon, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

At Vellore, in the Eaſt Indies, Major William Elliot, eldeſt ſon of Cornelius Elliot, W. S.

---

*Haddington, April 27.*

Beſt Wheat, 42s. Barley, 28s. 6d. Oats, 17s. Peaſe, 16s. Beans, 16s. per boll.

*Edinburgh, April 26.* Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 10d.